FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1851. [NO. 1778.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. ☞ Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

WANTED,

THE Law part of No. 1 Dev. & Battle's Reports, and the List of Cases in 1st Dev's Equity.

The subscribers will pay a reasonable price for any old Nos. of Reports previous to Iredell's 6th Law and 3d Equity.

E. J. HALE & SON.

BANK STOCK.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, the 30th day of July next, at the Bank in Greensboro', 150 Shares Bank of the State,
133 Shares Bank of Cape Fear.

JED. H. LINDSAY, JESSE H. LINDSAY, R. G. LINDSAY, } Exrs.

June 20, 1851. 77-4w

SALEM PAPER-MILL.

THE subscriber has taken charge of this old and well known Establishment, and is prepared to attend to all orders for

Printing Paper, Merchants' and Factory Wrapping, &c.

The Mill has recently been thoroughly refitted with new machinery, and the subscriber believes he can furnish Paper of as good quality and at as cheap prices as can be purchased any where, North or South.

CHARLES E. SHOBER.

Salem, June 7, 1851. 77tf

Rec'd per Steamer and for sale,

12 BBLS. Crushed and Refined SUGAR,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
3 casks best London Porter, pint bot'ls,
4 cases superior old Port Wine,
1 cask Madeira Wine,
5 hhds. Cuba Molasses.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 20, 1851. 77tf

Encourage North Carolina.

THE undersigned is manufacturing, in Fayetteville,

Boot and Shoe Polish,

far superior to the Blacking purchased in the Northern cities. He intends devoting his whole time to manufacturing and vending this very superior Polish, and calls upon all who think it to be the interest of the Southern people to become independent of Northern manufactures, to give him their aid and patronage.

He is prepared to show, by *absolute trial*, to any one who will call upon him, the *vast superiority* of his over all other *polishes or blacking* now sold in North Carolina. Call and have your boots and shoes once completely blacked and polished, and be satisfied.

This article is offered at a price not higher than is usually charged for other and inferior qualities, and a trial is all that is asked to secure the patronage of the public generally.

The undersigned expects to visit every portion of the State to introduce his Polish, and asks now in advance that Merchants and others visiting Fayetteville will give him a call.

A. J. WOODWARD.

June 21, 1851. 77-6m

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson county, N. C., on the 16th of June 1851, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man who says his name is DICK, and was hired to Henry Gupston, of Johnston county.

The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

ISAAC BOYKIN, Jailer.

June 19, 1851. 77-2w

OF FORTY YEARS' STANDING.

Feeling it to be a duty to make known the following case, I cheerfully comply:

For forty years or more my wife has been troubled with a chronic tetter upon the hands, which, at times, annoyed her immensely. To cure it, during that long period, almost every thing that could be mentioned has been tried in vain. At length, hearing of Dr. Little's Ringworm and Tetter Ointment, and some important cures it had effected in my county, we determined to try it. About the first of last year we began using it, and after two bottles were applied, it was entirely cured, and has remained ever since.

WILLIAM D. TUCKER.

Crawford county, Jan'y 1850.

NOT INFALLIBLE.

Within the range of human effort and skill, but few things have attained perfection, yet accomplish important ends, or objects long sought for or desired. In a ratio of one failure to thirty or forty cures, has Dr. Little's Ringworm and Tetter Ointment succeeded in curing that class of cutaneous diseases known as Chronic Tetters, Salt-heads, Scabies, &c. It would seem, whilst so many old and inveterate cases have been cured, that all might be by this remedy, but a very few have not; although it is a common occurrence for it to eradicate most of those long and deep seated affections which had for years baffled everything else.

The following was of that character, and had resisted not only all external, but internal remedies also:

Houston County, Oct. 1849.

Dr. Little—Sir: For twelve years past I have had a chronic Tetter upon my leg and ankle, that has annoyed me immensely. I have tried almost everything to cure it, including a dozen bottles of Sarsaparilla, Swaim's Panacea, &c., with a host of local applications, all to no purpose. Thus situated, I began using your Ringworm and Tetter Ointment; at first it did nothing more than relieve the itching or burning, but by a little perseverence it began to yield, and soon was cured. For eight months it has been perfectly well, and the skin has assumed the natural appearance. With respect, &c.

(Signed) JACOB FUDGE.

To cure the ordinary affections of this sort, but a few applications of the Ointment is all that is required.

Beware of Imposition, and avoid the use of Substitutes.

The fac-simile of the signature of Dr. W. G. Little will be found upon the outside wrapper of each of his Medicines.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietor, at his Manufacturing Depot, No. 264 Market Street, Philadelphia, and Macon, Georgia.

☞ To be had also of James Cain, Rockfish; A. Watson, Floral College; Townsend & Douglass, Bennettsville; Dr. P. M. Cohen, Charleston; C. C. Barbee, Barclaysville; P. F. Pescud, Raleigh.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent for Fayetteville.

WANTED,

CASH for all accounts and notes due the Subscriber, previous to 1st January, 1851. Persons indebted to the subscriber, as above, will much oblige him by settling the same as early as 15th July.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

June 23, 1851. 77-t15J

TINNER WANTED.

A GOOD Job Workman will find steady employment by applying immediately to

C. W. ANDREWS.

June 23, 1851. 77tf

Rev. Professor Morgan's Female Seminary,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS Collegiate Family Boarding School for 25 young Ladies will open for the year on the 7th of July, a term of 10 months. The entire expenses are from 120 to 200 dolls., 50 paid in advance. It is believed that no Seminary in Va., N. or S. Carolina has combined equal facilities for the greatest improvement of so limited a number. [77-4wp

SOUTH LOWELL MALE ACADEMY,

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE sixth Session of this Institution will commence on Tuesday July 15, and continue for five months. The School still continues under the management of Rev. James A. Dean, M. A., who has had charge of it from its commencement, and has given it a high reputation for thoroughness and morality. He will be assisted by Mr. John Bailey, late Principal of Lensburg Academy, who comes with high recommendations as a teacher and a gentleman.

The discipline of the Academy is such that no student can continue a course of immorality or even of idleness. South Lowell Academy is situated in a remarkably healthy section of country, thus furnishing a desirable retreat for those who wish to escape the unhealthiness of the lower country. Board in the best families, $25 per Session. Tuition: English $12 50, Classical $15 00.

Circulars, giving fuller information, may be had by applying at the Office of the "Observer."

D. C. PARRISH, Sec. Ex. Com.

South Lowell, June 19, 1851. 77-3w

CARTHAGE *Male and Female Institute.*

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on the 1st Monday in July. Mr. E. C. Chambers will have charge of the Male, and Miss Rebecca Kelly of the Female department.

Rates of Tuition, $6, $10, $12 50, per Session of five months.

Board can be had in the village for $7; in the vicinity for $5 or $6 per month—washing, fuel, &c. included.

JOHN SHAW,
Clerk of the Board of Trustees.

June 18, 1851. 77-2w

WANTED,

50 GOOD HANDS, at 75 cts. per day, on the Southern Plank Road. Steady employment and cash payment weekly, if required. Apply to

D. M. BUIE,
At the Steam Mill, or to
A. A. McKETHAN,
June 23, 1851. [77-tf] Fayetteville.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers wish to sell their Summer HOUSE at the McFadyen Springs. The House has two fire-places, 4 rooms and passage, frame building covered with shingles, enclosed with board fence. The Bath House and fixtures belong to the House. Any person wishing to buy will call on P. Taylor. If not sold at private sale, will be sold at Auction on Saturday the 5th day of July.

A. JESSUP.
P. TAYLOR.

June 7, 1851. 75-1m

Equity Sale.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, (by order of the Court of Equity,) on Monday 7th day of July next, the following Valuable REAL ESTATE:

LOT with Dwelling and other Out-houses, on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets, known as Latta's, on a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, interest from date.

Lot on Haymount, containing between two and three acres, near the F. & W. Plank Road, joining G. S. Hodges, J. W. Pearce and others, known as the Lane lot, on a credit of 6 months.

Lot in Canbellton, on the corner of Bridge and Front streets, on which is situated a large Store House, known as the Maultsby lot, on a credit of

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.

May 19, 1851. 72-ts

EDWIN GLOVER

HAS received another addition to his Stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY, consisting of

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Ear Rings, Breastpins and Finger Rings; Colt's and Allen's Revolving Pistols; Music Boxes, &c.

Please call and examine.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual.

May 12, 1851. 71-2m

PROPOSAL

FOR publication of a Volume of SERMONS, by the Rev. Jarvis Barry Buxton, late Rector of St. John's Church, Fayetteville, N. C.—to be edited by his son, the Rev. Jarvis Buxton, and accompanied with a Portrait, and Notice of his Life.

The proposed volume will be printed in large clear type, and contain over 500 pages, substantially bound in leather. Terms, Two Dollars, payable on delivery.

The net proceeds, if any, derived from the sale, will be given to the permanent Fund for Missionary purposes in the Diocese of North Carolina.

It is desired, (as few if any copies not previously ordered will be published,) that persons wishing to subscribe would immediately notify the Editor himself, or their own Minister, whom he respectfully requests to receive Subscribers' names, and to forward them to his Address at Asheville, N. C.

June, 1851. 76

THE Copartnership of Hall & Hall will expire on the 1st of August next, and in order to close the concern, we offer our GOODS at REDUCED PRICES. Those wishing to make purchases on very favorable terms, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell off our entire Stock.

We will also sell the Store and Lot occupied by ourselves.

Also, the Dwelling and Warehouse in the rear.

Also, one Tenement in the Brick Row, now occupied by R. D. McNeill.

All or any part of the above Property will be offered at private sale until the 1st August, and if not sold then, will be offered at Auction, and due notice given.

Persons desirous of purchasing, can get Bargains by calling upon the undersigned.

HALL & HALL.

May 10, 1851. 71tf

ROBESON INSTITUTE.

THE 3d Session of this institution will commence on the 2d day of July next, and close on the second of December.

The Board of Instruction as heretofore, with the addition of Mr. Malcom McNair, a graduate from Chapel Hill, and well known as the principal of Spring Hill Academy for the last 2 years.

The Chemical and Philosophical apparatus have been shipped, and are, no doubt, now in Fayetteville. Another Academic Hall has been erected, (for young Ladies, Laboratory, &c.) and nothing is now wanting to render the fixtures complete; and with three Teachers, all of them graduates, and favorably known as instructors, we confidently believe that it will afford facilities excelled by no academical institution in the country, and therefore heartily recommend it to public patronage.

Board can be had in the vicinity at from 6 to 7 Dollars per month, washing included.

Rates of Tuition 6, 9 and 12 Dollars per session. *No Extra* will be charged, except $2 50 for those who attend the Lectures and experiments in the Laboratory.

By order of the Board.

A. DAVIS, Sec'y.

June 12, 1851. 76-3w

Rockingham Academy.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the 14th July.

Terms, per Quarter of two months and a half:

Classical Department,	$8 75
English "	6 00
Elementary "	4 00

Payable Quarterly. Competent assistance always employed.

Board at the Hotels, or in private families, $7 or $8 per month.

GEO. B. WETMORE.

Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C., June 14, 1851. } 76-4w

MR. AND MRS. BURWELL'S SCHOOL.

THE next Session of Mr. and Mrs. Burwell's School will commence on Friday the 18th of July. The number of boarders in our own family being limited, persons desiring situations will please make early application.

Circulars containing course of study, terms, &c., can be had of the Principal, Rev Robert Burwell, Hillsborough, N C.

June 10, 1851. 76-4w

Blount's Creek Factory.

4-4 Sheetings, 7-8 Shirtings,
Flax and Cotton Cloth, 7-8 and 4-4, (made of shoe thread.)
Cotton Osnaburgs.
Cotton Yarn, (all Nos.)
Stocking Yarn and Carpet Warp.

For sale by the bale or piece, by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 14, 1851. 76-4w

☞ Owing to the death of the former Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Co., the Books and accounts previous to 1st January, 1851, have been placed in my hands for settlement. All persons having unsettled accounts, are requested to come forward and settle, as it becomes necessary to close up the old books as soon as possible.

ROBT. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 13, 1851. 76-6w

Fayetteville & Centre Plank Road.

IN pursuance of the request of a number of citizens on the line of this proposed Road, a Public Meeting will be held at McGregor's Mills, in Cumberland County, on Saturday the 12th July next, which all persons interested are invited to attend; and where Books of Subscription will be opened.

By order of the Commissioners.

H. LILLY, Chairman.

June 12, 1851. 76-4w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY the 26th of July next, the Subscriber will sell at Auction the large, comfortable, and pleasantly situated HOUSE, on the corner of Mumford and Gillespie streets, known as the former residence of Mrs. E. Smith. The Lot is large, the Building in good repair, and the necessary out-houses unusually convenient.

All persons desiring information relative to this property, will apply to Wm. B. Wright, Esq.

JESSE P. SMITH.

June 21, 1851. 76-ts

FOR TEXAS!!

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his entire interest (being one half) in the MILLS formerly owned by Col. Murchison, but more recently by himself and E. N. McKethan. The above Mills are situated upon Lower Little River, and have been long and most favorably known for their speed in sawing, (one saw actually cut 4,646 feet in one day,) with an almost inexhaustable water power. Convenient to this property is a large and comfortable dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses in good repair.

Also, **233** ACRES of Land, fifty acres of which is under cultivation. A more perfect description is deemed unnecessary, as it is well known, and has never changed hands without having commanded high prices. Terms favorable, but reserved for private arrangement.

Also, **1,000** ACRES, situated in the County of Duplin, immdiately upon the Rail Road, 3 miles above Warsaw, 450 acres of which are under cultivation, the balance finely set Turpentine land, with 3,000 boxes already cut.

Application may be made to Wm. M. Wright at Warsaw, or to the subscriber through Riverside P. O., Cumberland county, N. C.

J. M. WRIGHT.

June 7, 1851. 76-4wpd

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Robeson county, on the 13th instant, a NEGRO MAN, who says his name is Toney, and that he belongs to William Runnels of Darlington District, South Carolina. Said boy is 6 feet high, dark complected, aged about 36 years.

The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. W. GUNN, Jailer.

June 14, 1851. 76-3w

NEW FLOUR.

EXTRA QUALITY, made of new Wheat, for sale at Cool Spring Mills, or by

GEO. McNEILL.

☞ The highest price paid for Wheat.

June 16, 1851. 76-4w

SHOCCO SPRINGS, Warren County, N. C.

THIS delightful Summer retreat is now open for the reception of company, the remedial properties of the water, and pure atmosphere, offering great inducements to Invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure and the preservation of health. Among the many improvements, are two newly fitted up Bathing Houses. The Rooms and Cabins are neat and well furnished. A good Band of Music always in attendance; a plentiful supply of Ice, and the best efforts to please, at moderate rates of Board, as follows:—

Families per month, each person,	$20 00
Single persons, " "	25 00
Per week, "	7 00
Per day, "	1 25

Children under 12, and Servants, half price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

June 5, 1851. 75-t15A

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the Estate of Mrs. Henrietta Campbell, at March Term, 1851, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

M. V. JONES, Executor.

March 10, 1851. 66tf

NOTICE.—All Accounts due

the Merchants' Steamboat Company, for Freights up to the 15th inst., must be promptly paid to the undersigned, as much time cannot be given to the collection of the same.

J. & T. WADDILL, late Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

WANTED.

A GOOD Carriage PAINTER will find steady employment and good wages, by applying immediately to

A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, April 14, 1851. 63tf

MALE & FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE School of the subscriber, assisted by Miss Cecilia A. Potter, of Middlebury, Vermont, will be resumed on Tuesday, 1st of July next. Board for any number of students, can be gotten in the village, at $7 per month. Tuition as heretofore, viz: (incidentals included.)

For the Rudiments, per Session,	$6 50
Mathematics, English Grammar, History, &c.,	8 50
Latin and Greek Languages,	10 50
EXTRA.	
Music on the Piano,	15 00
Use of Instrument,	2 50
French Language,	10 00
Drawing, Needle-work, &c.,	5 00

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.

Summerville, N. C., June 1, 1851. 75-2m

NOTICE.

STARR & WILLIAMS have removed to the Store recently occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, one door west of Messrs. H. Branson & Son, where they have just received additions to the Spring purchases of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Country merchants are requested to examine our stock.

J. B. STARR.
J. M. WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75-tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1851.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN

ARE now receiving a large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting in part of—

Striped Gro-de-Paris; black and col'd Silks; embroidered, printed and black Barege and Barege-de-Laine; Paris-de-Chine; Crape-de-Paris; rich emb'd Tarltans; printed French Lawns; embroidered and printed Swiss Muslins; Hoyle's and printed Organdie; Mourning, printed; Polka and fancy Lawn; Mourning and other Ginghams; Jaconet and Swiss Muslins; Silk and Linen Poplins; solid col'd Lawns; Bishop and Swiss ditto; Grass and other Skirts; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, needle-worked; Collars and Cuffs; Lace Undersleeves; French needle-worked Chemisettes; fancy Mitts and Kid Gloves of all kinds; splendid Bonnet and other Ribbons; Edging and Inserting; French and English Prints; together with a large supply of other articles suitable for Ladies' wear.

French Cassimeres; plain Linen and Linen Drill; Checked Linen; Silk, Marseilles and other Vestings; Cashmeret; Drab d'Ete; York Nankins; Silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats; brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; a good assortment of embroidered Window Curtains, (some very fine.)

Ready-made Clothing.

Coats; Pants; Satin, Silk, Marseilles and other Vests; a large supply of each.

A large lot of Umbrellas, and fine Silk and Satin Parasols, assorted kinds.

Beaver, Fur, Silk, Leghorn and other Straw Hats; also a good supply of Boys' Hats.

White Chip, French Hair-Lace, and other Bonnets; Children's fine Pearl Hats, Bonnets and Flats; Wreaths and Flowers.

Boots and Shoes.

Fine Calf sewed Boots; Patent Leather Brogans; Cloth and Buck Congress Gaiters; Oxford Ties; Patent Leather ditto; Ladies' black and col'd Silk Gaiters, a fine article; different kinds of Misses' Shoes and Gaiters; Ladies' Slippers and Walking Shoes; with a large supply of heavy Shoes, for servants.

Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Padded Harness, and Wagon and Buggy Whips.

Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-Ware. Groceries.

Rio and Laguira Coffee; Crushed; Clarified, Loaf and Brown Sugars; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails; Principe Cigars; French Brandy; Gin; Port, Madeira, Sweet, and Scuppernong Wines.

Together with a great variety of Goods of nearly every description. All of which they are determined to sell very low for Cash, or on very accommodating terms to punctual customers.

☞ We would be glad that buyers generally would call and examine our Stock.

April 4, 1851. 66tf

ART UNION OF PHILADELPHIA, For the Promotion of the Arts of Design in the United States.

EVERY Member, for the year 1851, will receive for each Subscription of Five Dollars, a print of Huntington's "Christiana and her Children," engraved by Joseph Andrews, Boston; and the companion, a print of Huntington's "Mercy's Dream," engraved by A. H. Ritchie, New York; or the choice of any two of the following four splendid engravings, viz: 1. John Knox's Interview with Mary Queen of Scots, painted by Leutze, engraved by Sartain. 2. Ruth and Boaz, painted by Rothermel, engraved by Sartain. 3. Mercy's Dream, painted by Huntington, engraved by Ritchie. 4. Christiana and her Children, painted by Huntington, engraved by Andrews; and a copy of the Philadelphia Art Union Reporter, a monthly pamphlet, containing a report of the transactions of the Institution, and information on the subject of the Fine Arts throughout the whole world.

The Art Union of Philadelphia awards prizes in its own Certificates, with which original American works of Art may be purchased in any part of the United States, at the option and selection of the person who may obtain a prize at the annual Distribution, which takes place on the evening of the last week-day in every year.

The Executive Committee of the Art Union, when so requested, select works of Art, without charge or compensation, from their Free Gallery, 210 Chestnut Street, for those persons in the country, who may live remote from Galleries, or public exhibitions of the Fine Arts.

Subscriptions of membership, $5, should be made as early as practicable, so as to entitle members to early numbers of the "Reporter," which will be forwarded upon the receipt of the money to any part of the country.

The Honorary Secretaries will give receipts for subscriptions, or remittances may be made to

GEORGE W. DEWEY,
Corresponding Sec'y, 210 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Honorary Sec'y for Fayetteville, N. C.,
E. J. HALE.

June 6, 1851. 75-

FISH.

50 BBLS. GIBBED HERRING; 40 bbls. Mackerel. For sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 6, 1851. 76-4w

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, Greensborough, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, July 7.

On application to the Principal, circulars will be forwarded, giving all necessary information respecting the School.

RICHARD STERLING, A. M., Principal.

Gov. J. M. Morehead, Proprietor.

June 17. 76-10wpd

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers his FARM for sale, situated on the east side of Big Coharie, known as the Major Ollin Mobley place, containing 1399 Acres. The land is in fine condition for tilling, and brings the very best of corn. The dwelling and out-houses are all in very fine condition, the greater part of them having been lately repaired. On the farm there is a saw and grist mill, which affords a handsome income; there is always a ready sale for the lumber, and at a good price; corn sells readily at the highest market price, without removing it.

I will sell the above at a bargain, as I am desirous of making new arrangements in my business.

OWEN HARGROVE.

Sampson Co., June 14, 1851. 76-3m

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING.
May 9.—71tf A. McMILLAN.

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.

KING & McMILLAN.

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Linseed Oil and White Lead,

FOR sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

April 21. 68tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—

10,000 feet of White Oak Scantling, 2½ by 3½, for Plough Beams. Address

H. G. HALL, Fayetteville Foundry.

March 3, 1851. 61tf

GREENSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next Session of this Institution will begin at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the last Wednesday of July. It is extremely desirable that all the pupils shall be present at the selection of rooms, and the classification of the scholars, which will take place at that time.

The College will be provided with a competent *corps* of teachers, and many improvements made in the domestic arrangements.

The departments of the ordinary English course, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Ancient and Modern languages, are under the immediate inspection of the President, who also gives instruction in some of these branches. He is aided by a Professor and three Ladies.

The department of Music is committed to Professor Kern, whose reputation gives every guarantee that it will be managed with ability. He is assisted by two experienced ladies.

For the acquisition of the elegant accomplishment of Oil-Painting the College at present affords superior advantages. There is probably no where in North Carolina a gallery of paintings equal in beauty of execution to that produced by the pupils during the last year, and exhibited at Commencement.

The domestic department is under the management of Thomas C. Blake, Esq., and his Lady, late of Fayetteville. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have reared a family of daughters and have thus large recommendations to the confidence of the community.

The Board of Trustees, with a liberality becoming those who have charge of so flourishing an Institution, have determined to add immediately to their present noble edifice, a building which will give such room that more quietness and better discipline and instruction can be secured. The pupils will not be crowded in the dormitories. The Trustees will proceed also to enlarge and beautify the grounds and introduce such a system of exercice as will promote the health of the pupils.

There is perhaps no healthier place in North Carolina or Virginia than Greensboro'. The inhabitants in the town are remarkable for general morality and industry; the location of the College surpasses that of any Institution which the undersigned has ever visited, and he has seen all those of most note in the country; and the situation in the central part of the State makes it easy of access.

Attention is paid to the manners of the pupils, and every accomplishment desirable for a young lady to acquire may be obtained here. While the ornamental branches are cultivated, they are not made to constitute the staple of the education which we endeavor to impart to our pupils. A high, intellectual training,—a thorough discipline of the mind is sought to be obtained as of first importance after the cultivation of moral and religious feelings.

The Trustees and Faculty make every possible effort to prevent extravagance. The regular College charges are moderate. The next session will consist of five months. For Board and Tuition in the ordinary English branches, and in Latin or Greek, if desired, the charge is $60; for Music $20; for Oil Painting $15; for Drawing $5; for French or any other modern languages taught, $5.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, President.

June 6, 1851. 76-4w

Works on Free-Masonry.

NEW Masonic Trestle-Board, adapted to the Work and Lectures, as practised in the Lodges, Chapters, Councils, and Encampments of Knight Templars in the United States, by Chas. W. Moore.

The Free-Mason's Manual, a companion for the initiated through all the degrees of Masonry, by Rev. K. I. Stewart.

The True Masonic Chart or Hieroglyphic Monitor, by J. L. Cross.

The Free-Mason's Monitor, containing a delineation of the fundamental principles of Free-Masonry, operative and speculative, as well in a religious as a moral view, by Z. A. Davis.

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

May 31. 74

WANTED,

3000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1¼ to 3 inches thick.
3000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1¾ to 3 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
2000 Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid.

Apply soon to E. FULLER.

May 19, 1851. 72-tf

WANTED,

THREE House Servants, good seamstresses and washers. Liberal prices will be paid.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 29. 73tf

FOR SALE.

ONE SET SAWMILL GEARING, including an excellent Log Chain and Crank.

Apply to M. V. JONES.

April 4, 1851. 66tf

DOMESTICS.

LITTLE River Osnabergs; 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings always on hand, and for sale at Factory prices, by

STARR & WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75-tf

TEMPERANCE.

AN Appeal to the Protestant Christians of North Carolina, in behalf of the Temperance Reform. By George B. Wetmore. Price 10 cents single, 25 cents for 4, or $4 per 100.

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

June 9. 75.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of Blocker & Bullard was this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. Blocker alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the same.

J. C. BLOCKER.
G. W. BULLARD.

Harrisonburg, June 2, 1851. 74-tf

P. S.—G. W. Bullard also withdraws from the firm of B. Culbreth & Co.

J. C. Blocker and B. Culbreth will continue the firm under the name and style of B. Culbreth & Co., at Cedar Creek.

JUST FINISHED,

EIGHT NEW BUGGIES. Also, two second hand. For sale by

A. A. McKETHAN.

June 2, 1851. 74-tf

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, and a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, for sale by J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan. 4. 53tf

30 HHDS. New Crop Molasses, just rec'd, by P. P. JOHNSON.

April 14. 67

FRESH TEAS.

EXTRA FINE HYSON,
Do do Imperial,
Do do Gunpowder,
Do do Oolong, and
Young Hyson TEAS, of superior quality.

—ALSO—

Chocolate, Barley, Salad Oil, Mustard, Yeast Powders, &c. For sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

April 21. 68tf

FOR SALE,

12 WM. ROWLAND'S Extra thick Mill and Cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46tf

DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER,

FOR sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

April 21. 68tf

RULES FOR HOME EDUCATION.

The following rules we commend to all our patrons and friends for their excellence, brevity and practical utility. They are worthy of being printed in letters of gold, and being placed in a conspicuous position in every household. It is lamentable to contemplate the mischief, misery and ruin which are the legitimate fruit of those deficiencies which are pointed out in the rules to which we have referred. Let every parent and guardian read, ponder and inwardly digest.

1. From your children's earliest infancy, inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.

2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean exactly what you say.

3. Never promise them anything unless you are quite sure you can give what you promise.

4. If you tell a little child to do something, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.

5. Always punish your children for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish them in anger.

6. Never let them perceive that they can vex you, or make you lose your self command.

7. If they give way to petulance and temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.

8. Remember that a little present punishment when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment, should the fault be renewed.

9. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.

10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden, under the like circumstances, at another.

11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be good.

12. Accustom them to make their little recitals with perfect truth.

13. Never allow of tale-bearing.

14. Teach them that self-denial, not self-indulgence, is the appointed and the sure method of securing happiness.

15. Guard them against the indulgence of an angry and a resentful spirit.

If these rules were reduced to practice, daily practice, by parents and guardians, how much misery would be prevented—how many in danger of ruin would be saved, and how largely would the happiness of a thousand domestic circles be augmented! It is lamentable to see how extensive is parental neglect, and to witness the bad and dreadful consequences in the ruin of thousands!

Mr. Summers, in his recent speech in the Convention, replied to an accusation made by Mr. Janney, that he "wished to throw married ladies overboard," as follows:

"I shall not cease to cherish the belief that my wife and children are citizens of this Commonwealth, although not permitted, as they ought not to be permitted, to mingle in the scenes to which I have alluded. Yet they are citizens, and they are not unrepresented through the medium of those they are connected with; the incapable and immature child through the father; the wife through the husband. They are not 'thrown overboard.' For the satisfaction of my friend from Loudoun, (Mr. Janney,) whose sensibilities seem to be disturbed, I would inform him, that so far from 'throwing her overboard,' *we throw her where she ought to be—in the arms of her husband.*"

THE WIFE'S NIGHT CAP.

Mr. ——, who doesn't live more than a mile from the post office in this city, met some "Northern friends with Southern principles" the other evening, and in extending to them the hopitalities of the "Crescent City," visited so many of our princely Saloons and "Marble Halls," imbibing spiritual consolation as they journeyed, that when he left them at midnight hour, he felt, decidedly felt, that he had "a brick in his hat." Now, he has a wife, an amiable, accomplished, and beautiful lady, who loves him devotedly, and finds but one fault with him. That is his too frequent visit to the palaces where these "bricks," are obtained.

After leaving his friends, Mr. —— paused a moment, took his bearings, and having shaped a course, on the principle that continual angles meet, made sail for home. In due course of time he arrived there, and was not very much astonished, but rather frightened, to find his worthy lady sitting up for him. She always does. She smiled when he came in. That also she always does.

"How are you, dear E?" she said—"you staid out so late, that I feared you had been taken sick."

"Hic—ain't sick wife; b-but don't you th-think I'm a little t-tight?"

"A very little, perhaps, my dear—but that is nothing—you have so many friends, as you say, you must join them in a glass once in a while!"

"Wife, you're too good—th'the truth is, I'm d—d drunk?"

"Oh, no, indeed, my dear—I'm sure that even another glass wouldn't hurt you. Now suppose you take a glass of Scotch ale with me, just as a night-cap, dear?"

"You are too kind, my d-dear, by half—I know I'm d-drunk!"

"Oh, no—only a julep too much, love that's all!"

"Yes—juleps—McMasters make such stiff 'uns!"

"Well—take a glass of ale at any rate—it can't hurt you, dear; I want one before I retire?"

The lady hastened to open a bottle, and as she placed two tumblers before her on the sideboard, she put in one a very powerful emetic. Filling the glasses with the foaming ale, she handed one to her husband.

Suspicion came cloudily on his mind. She never before had been so kind when he was drunk. He looked at the glass—raised it to his lips—then hesitated.

"Dear, w-won't you just taste mine, to make it sweet—sweeter?" said he.

"Certainly, love?" replied the lady, taking a mouthful, which she was careful not to swallow.

Suspicion vanished, and so did the ale, emetic and all, down the throat of the satisfied husband. After spitting out the taste, the lady finished her glass, but seemed in no hurry to retire. She fixed a foot tub of water before an easy chair, as if she intended to bathe her beautiful little feet. But small as were those feet, there was not water enough to cover them. The husband began to feel queer, and he wanted to retire.

"Wait only a few minutes, dear," said his loving spouse, "I want to read the news in this afternoon's Delta. I found it in my pocket."

A few minutes more elapsed, and then—and then, oh ye gods and Dan o' the lake, what a time. The husband was placed in the easy chair. He began to understand why the tub was there; he soon learned what ailed him. Suffice it to say, that when he arose from that chair the brick had left his hat. It has'nt been there since. He says he'll never drink another julep; he can't bear Scotch ale, but he is death on lemonade! He loves his wife better than ever.

Readers, this is a truthful story. Profit by its moral.—*N. O. Delta.*

The following French Post Office legend may take rank with the best fish story of the century:

A letter was dropped into the Paris office, directed thus: "To my Mother, France." The distributors and subordinates, not knowing what to make of so laconic an address, referred it to the Postmaster General. "Now, is it possible that there's such a fool in France," mused that officer; "if there is, he must come from the Loir et Cher; for that's the department that produces all the fools, and there his mother must live." So the letter was forwarded to the Loir et Cher. The clerks and postmen, being as puzzled as their brethren in Paris, handed the missive to the chief officer of the district. "Now, is it possible," said he, "that there's such a fool in France; if there is, he must be a resident of the Commune of Barcasson, where all the fools come from—his mother must live there." The postmaster of Barcasson was as much astonished as he of Paris at the stupidity of the writer, but ultimately concluded that if there was such a fool in France, it could be no other than Jean Brainsappy, whose mother lived in a little brown house on the corner. The letter was sent to Mrs. Brainsappy, and turned out to be in reality from her affectionate son Jean. The French postal revenue was increased five cents by this act of perseverance in tracing up "My Mother." What would Mr. Brady do, if such a direction was submitted to him for adjudication?—*Cor. of N. Y. Express.*

Gems of Thought.—The love of public opinion is often mistaken for the dictate of genuine bravery.

The best thoughts are ever swiftest winged. The duller lag behind.

How precious ought every hour to be, when each may be the last!

He who depends upon the sweat of his brow for daily food and comfort may be found, nine times out of ten, the most fortunate man.

The noblest spirits are those which turn to Heaven not in the hour of sorrow, but that of joy: like the lark, they wait for the clouds to disperse, to soar up to their native element.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

At a large and respectable Meeting of the friends of the Central Rail Road, held in Raleigh, on Monday, the 23d ult., on motion Wm. D. Haywood, Esq. was called to the Chair, and W. W. Holden was appointed Secretary.

W. W. Holden briefly explained the object of the Meeting, and offered the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That we hail with gratification the *certainty* that the North Carolina Rail Road will be built.

Resolved, That we propose that ground be broken on said Road at Greensborough on the 11th of next month, the day after the Annual meeting of the stockholders at that place; and that the President of the Road be requested to invite the friends of the work to be present on the occasion.

Before the Resolutions were put to the Meeting, the President of the Road, Gov. Morehead, being present, was called upon, and he responded at some length and in an interesting manner. He gave a most gratifying account of the progress of the lettings of the contracts thus far. He stated that the whole of Wayne, with the exception of a Bridge and a half a mile, known as section No. 2, had been let; and that, indeed, the entire line from this point to the Neuse River at Waynesborough, might be considered as substantially under contract. He had no doubt that by the 10th of July next, the time fixed upon for the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, the whole line would be under contract; or that, if small portions here and there should remain untaken, they would be taken and contracts finally closed by that time.—Once begun, he said the work would be speedily completed, for it would be progressing at all points at the same time.—He said he was gratified that the Resolutions above had been offered. He desired to see as many of the friends of the Road present at Greensborough on the occasion referred to, as could conveniently attend, to witness the first breaking of the earth in this great enterprise.

Gov. Morehead's remarks were warmly cheered.

The Meeting was also addressed by Sion H. Rogers, Esq., who spoke amid much applause of the prospects of the work, of the difficulties it had surmounted, and of the certainty of its success.

The Resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

The best and most enthusiastic feeling pervaded the Meeting.

On motion of Alfred Jones, Esq. the City papers were requested to publish these proceedings; and on motion of Sion H. Rogers, the Meeting adjourned to meet in Greensboro' on the 10th of July next.

The assemblage dispersed with three cheers, long and loud, for the North Carolina Rail Road.

W. DALLAS HAYWOOD, Ch'm'n.
W. W. HOLDEN, Sec'y.

Contracts on the Central Rail Road.—The Rail Road Contracts, we learn, were taken with spirit, in this city, on Monday last. The whole line, within the county, with the exception of a small section including a bridge, for which the estimates were not quite ready, (and about which there will be no difficulty) was let out, and will, no doubt, be executed promptly.

Raleigh Star.

BUSINESS-LIKE.

We learn from a late number of the "People's Press," published at Salem, that a sufficient amount of money has been subscribed to secure the extension of the Plank Road to that place. This is what we call prompt and decided action; and it is characteristic of the Salem people. The subscription books have been open but a few days; and yet, without any advertised public meetings, any long public speeches appealing to patriotism and all that, we have the quiet announcement that the extension is secured. This announcement, too, is not made in pompous, boastful language, but just as if it were common occurrence, and one that should have happened as a matter of course. Well, it was common in so far as the Salem people are concerned, for they are in the habit of ascertaining *what* is to be done, calculating the cost, and doing it at the proper time without delay. This is business-like.—Whenever and wherever a community pursues this course, it is in the high-way to prosperity.

Speaking of this leads us to that portion of the road now under contract. Messrs. Worth are progressing with their contract with that energy which marks all their undertakings. They have just put in operation a steam saw-mill one mile south of our village, and they have had three others at work for some time, each cutting its 10,000 feet per diem. We believe about one-half of this contract, 46 miles, is now planked, and the other half will be laid as fast as the mills can furnish planks. We suppose, judging from the progress already made, that the whole contract, extending to Johnsonville, 8 miles north of this place, will be planked in the course of three or four months.

Considering the magnitude of the undertaking, due allowance being made for delays entirely beyond their control, we think it must be conceded they have displayed more than ordinary energy. They give the work their daily personal superintendence, and are laboriously conducting the various branches of their business. Their enterprise and industry entitle them to handsome rewards, and we hope they will realize such in the shape of profits. They are just the men to accomplish whatever they undertake.—*Ashboro' Herald.*

Neuse River Bridge Burnt.—The Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Bridge across Neuse River, in Wayne county, was entirely destroyed by fire on last Tuesday night. It has not yet been ascertained how the fire originated, but it is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.—The Bridge is an expensive one, and it will take sometime to repair it. In the meantime, the cars will leave this place for Weldon at 8 o'clock A. M., or on the arrival of the boat from Charleston. There will be but little delay on the route.

Wilmington Journal.

An Internal Improvement Toast.—The following toast was given at Queenston, Upper Canada. The author goes in for internal improvements with his gloves off:

"Dam your canals, blast your furnaces, sink your coal pits, down with your railroads, and over with your suspension bridges."

The paper from which we copy this says that it was given *after* dinner. We should think *some time after.*

FROM THE GREENSBORO' PATRIOT.

DOCKERY—CALDWELL—DARGAN.

There is no Whig candidate for Congress in the State who so thoroughly bothers the calculations of the locofoco disunion papers as Gen. Dockery. They fret and fume desperately, and call into exercise all their powers of ridicule and abuse,—the quill artillery of the party is now mainly directed at his devoted head. And what is it all for? Because Gen. D. plants himself upon the Compromise and stands by the Union! And further, because he is likely to beat badly *their* champion, Green W. Caldwell, for a seat in Congress.

But, indeed, it is not consistent in the friends of Capt. Caldwell to "take on" about his gloomy prospects. Have they never asked themselves whether it would not be a source of mortification and humiliation to their friend to descend into that disreputable federal concern, the Congress of the United States? Capt. C., if we recollect right, was reported to have expressed an opinion in the Legislature last winter—in "the great speech of the session"—to the effect that the United States Government is just about no government at all! What is there in such a nonentity to arouse the aspirations of a great man? Why should he or his friends care how much contempt Gen. Dockery may draw upon himself by getting into that abominable predicament before him? One would think that a right sensible man would be running *t'other way*, instead of running with all his might for *no place at all*, and keeping all his friends in a terrible stew for fear he would not get there! But perhaps these apparently inconsistent gentlemen have an inkling—that there is some sort of a lame organization kept up at Washington, that manages to pay to *some people* eight dollars a day, "and roast beef"—the which mightily plasters up wounded chivalry, and maketh comfortable the bruised pride of secessionists, in short, is a wonderful panacea for the *evils of Union*. The Capt. and his friends may yet be brought to confess that there *is* a government of the United States existing—*for certain purposes.*

But truce with irony. No wonder that Gen. Dockery is sneered at and abused by the locofoco disunion papers: he never had the advantages of a liberal education, and can't *shine* among the "*elite*" of the locofoco chivalry. He is a plain, rough-hewn citizen—the builder of his own fortunes—a man of hard practical sense and blunt honesty of purpose—*instinctively faithful to the constitution and to the Union*—ready at any moment to defend them in any way, and not only so, but the open antagonist of every body who seeks their destruction. Such qualities will always fret people that cannot appreciate them.

But Mr. Atlas Dargan has lately thrown the party organs into an extra pucker and rage. They talked *nice* to the said Atlas—showered *soft sawder* all over him—to keep him in the field, so that between two stools, whiggery and the Union might come to the ground. But Mr. Dargan has withdrawn from the canvass, and these friendly quill-drivers of the party are now spattering their nasty ink over him at a black rate for it. Why, Mr. Dargan understood them from the start—read their hearts like a book. In his withdrawal speech—

"He alluded to the hollowness of Democratic pretences—never more hollow he said than now, they aimed merely at the ascendency in this District. When he considered how the greater part of the third Congressional District had been represented by the Whigs, and men older and more eminent than himself in the service of that party, labored to build up the Whig party in this District and place it on high ground, from which, with prudence and the proper spirit of conciliation among its members, it could never fall—when he reflected on all this, he declared he would suffer his right arm to be cut off, before he could consent to the elevation of the Democratic candidate, the Hon. G. W. Caldwell, or wilfully pursue a course which might by possibility engender distraction in the Whig ranks, or bring disaster on the Whig cause. * * * The conservatism of Whig principles and men would be needed in the next Congress to sustain the prudent administration of President Fillmore in its zealous and well directed efforts to execute the laws and to stem the current of fanaticism, whether at the North or at the South. Let us then be united. His friends would understand that he did not yield to Gen. Dockery, or to any fears or any dictation—but he yielded to duty. He concluded his remarks by appealing once more to the Whigs to bury in the deep bosom of the ocean whatever little differences or animosities may have been created by the late distracted state of the party, and to unite as one man in electing the only Whig candidate whom this, his (Mr. D.'s) formal withdrawal would leave in the field."

Eighteen years ago there was not a mile of railway leading out of Boston; but at the present time the metropolis of New England has a railway communication with the States adjoining Massachusetts measuring, in various directions, 4,259 miles in length. The number of miles of railway in the United States at the present time is about 10,000; the number of miles in Great Britain, 6,284; in France, 1,831; in Belgium, 350; in Germany, 4,542.—The number of miles of railway in Massachusetts, is 1,142; if we add to this the portion of other roads lying in Massachusetts, and deduct from that total the portions of the road lying within the limits of the adjoining States, it will leave the sum of 1,047 miles of railway within the geographical limits of Massachusetts. The State has a geographical surface of 7,500 square miles; there is, therefore, over one mile of railway to each seven square miles of her surface.

Manufacturing Interests.—The Boston Atlas states that the following-named manufacturing companies have ascertained their losses during the past season to be the sums put against their respective names—making an aggregate loss of $246,000 by six mills only, out of the many now in operation throughout the country:—

Stark,	loss	$49,000
Atlantic,	"	38,000
Appleton,	"	50,000
Nashua,	"	38,000
Jackson,	"	22,000
Salmon Falls,	"	49,000
Total,		$246,000

The "Free Trade" Tariff of 1846 is working this mischief to our home industry, while millions of our money are being sent to Europe to pay for manufactures that might and ought to be made by our people.—*Balt. Amer.*

Mortality in New York.—A correspondent of the New York Courier shows that the rate of mortality in that city has decreased since the year 1835:

Year.	Population.	Deaths.	
1835,	270,089	6,608	1 in 40
1840,	312,710	7,868	1 in 39
1845,	381,223	9,886	1 in 37
1850,	515,394	15,395	1 in 33

FROM THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

GEN. SAUNDERS AND HIS EXPLANATION.

Gen. Saunders delivered a speech in Warrenton on the 27th ult., and made his long expected explanation. It will be remembered that he was criticised a brief period back, by two of the papers of this place, for the utterance of sentiments in a public meeting in Petersburg, Va., made for the resuscitation of the Gaston Road.

These sentiments were strongly Virginian in their character, and in opposition to the building up of our own market towns. They were received with surprise and disgust in this section. The General denied the utterance of the language imputed to him; and in his explanation recently received, he repeats the points which he made and which he finds on his notes, and we give him the benefit of the exposition. He says he told the people of Petersburg: "1st. That they were old stockholders to the amount of 300,000 dollars, and it was, at least, prudent to get themselves released from their liability to the State.—2d. It would be a safe, if not a profitable investment, and would certainly, by the connection, add to the profits of her own roads. 3d. That the four counties through which it passed, Wake, Franklin, Granville and Warren, were all slave counties, having upwards of 33,000, and raised cotton, wheat and tobacco, and it was to the interest of their town to retain, as they had heretofore received, most of this produce. That the North Carolina road was to run 180 miles west of Raleigh, through a highly productive country, growing every species of produce and that in the greatest abundance; whether they would command this produce or not would depend on the fact, whether the producer should find it to his interest to send it to that market or to go elsewhere. He hoped it would not, but that the larger quantity would find a market in his own State. That such would be the quantity—the mighty volume of produce which would be transported over this road as would *force* itself, and that, as he believed at no distant day, directly to the ocean; and that as they had in North Carolina the best harbor south of the Chesapeake—Beaufort—he flattered himself it would go there, and candor required him to say, if he thought the discontinuance of the R. & G. road would lead to this result, he should not regret it.

"Such, says Gen. S., was the sense in which he used the word *force*, he was satisfied of it, not only from his own recollection, but from the remark made by Mr. M——, who had spoken afterwards, and who alluded to his candor, and that he, Mr. M——, would be equally candid and say, his people ought to contribute to the rebuilding of the Gaston Road, because it was to their interest. Such, says Gen. S., was the train of argument he used at Petersburg."

From all which we gather that the General was unfortunate in his Petersburg reporter, to say the best of it. The Intelligencer, an accurate paper published on the very spot—deeply interested in the object which had carried the Ex-Minister to Virginia, a not indifferent spectator we conclude, a short time after the delivery of the speech, published a report exceedingly unlike the one now rendered by General Saunders, and we do not know that that paper has yet denied its authenticity. Which then is correct, and how are we to reconcile them? Certainly if in the confusion of sentiment blame should attach to Gen. Saunders, it is at the hands of his peculiar friend that he must look for remuneration.

We are glad to see that this time the General is entirely North Carolinian in feeling—there is a deal of work in prospective for him. His labors, it seems, are not to be confined "to the Roanoke, the land of his birth—nor to the Neuse, the place of his residence; neither will they be limited to the waters of the Cape Fear, but they are to extend to the Yadkin, the Catawba and the French Broad." This is a sufficiently extended plan of improvement to suit everybody—Virginians and all.

To finish—we can assure the General that we are a *native*—that we have no ill will towards the Gaston Road or its supporters, and that we endorse with our whole heart the sentiment expressed in the concluding part of his speech, with reference to the improvement of the condition of the people, the advancement of the prosperity, the development of the resources, and the elevation of the character of North Carolina.

The Maine Gold Mines.—Mr. George H. Campbell, of Boston, who has spent several years in the gold mines of California, has lately paid a visit to the gold mines of Maine. He writes to the Times from Madison, on the Kennebec river, about twenty miles above Waterville, and says that gold in small quantities is to be found between that place and the Canada line; but the writer is inclined to think that *five cents per day* per man would be more than the average result of diligent labor.

Humors of the World's Fair.—The Boston Transcript publishes a series of interesting and amusing letters in relation to the World's Fair in London, from Mr. J. V. C. Smith. The following anecdotes are related in one of his letters of late date:

A portly fellow, with an eye-glass pressed into the orbit, inquired of another, in the act of inspecting the properties of Mr. Clapp's very beautiful coach from Pittsfield, whether "the Americans ever rode in carriages?" Another sapient, with pomatumed hair and carrying a gold-headed stick, asked a visiter from the other side if "the Rocky mountains could be seen from New York?"

"Dear sir," lisped a great lady in a watered silk, "have the goodness to inform me if there are any noblemen in the United States?" "Yes, marm," answered a full-fed Jonathan, who was showing off the beauties of a cream freezer, 'and I'm one of them."

Mr. St. Clair Clarke's last story is repeated as an admirable illustration of the probable result of secession movements. It runs as follows: "Mama, I won't eat my breakfast?" [Exit boy, pouting, and returns.] "My child, won't you eat your breakfast? "No I won't." [Exit boy, but returns hungry, and finds the breakfast is about to be removed.] "Mama, why don't you whip me and make me eat my breakfast?—*Boston Post.*

A Chincse Axiom.—The Chinese have an axiom, that when one person is idle a single day, without just cause or necessity, some one must suffer by it.

RANDOLPH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

All the property belonging to the company, including the Factory site, grist mill, houses for operatives, a tract or two of land, and an unimproved site just above Franklinsville, has been purchased by Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company at, we believe, about $12,000. This company having very justly acquired a high reputation for the excellence of its fabrics, and its members being widely and favorably known as men of the right stamp, the public, so far as we have heard an expression of sentiment, are highly pleased that they have become the owners of this valuable property. It was much too valuable to remain in its present state, and the known enterprise and energy of the company are sufficient to establish the belief that the capital thus invested is for manufacturing purposes.

While on this subject, we shall doubtless be sustained in suggesting, that our manufacturing establishments in this county are constructed on a model scale. The villages which have recently sprung up, have been reared by the hands of our own sons. The Island Ford, Columbia, and Union Cotton Mills, have, we believe, all been put up by our own mechanics, and our own operatives now attend their looms and spindles.

Another interesting feature is, that these manufacturers are reading people. We send some fifteen copies of the Herald and eight or ten copies of the Evergreen to Franklinsville, and besides, we know quite a number of distant papers are taken by the citizens. To the other villages we send quite a respectable, though not so large, a number, and distant papers are taken at each of them. At Cedar Falls there is a school in which Greek and Latin are taught, and there has usually been a good school at Franklinsville. The other villages, having but recently sprung up, are perhaps not so well advanced in schools.—*Ashborough Herald.*

Crooks at Large.—Since the announcement of his committal, we learn that Adam Crooks was set at liberty some time during last week, entering into bond at the same time to leave the State, as the language of the law would say of indomitable animals, *animo non revertendi*, with an intention of not returning. Whether he has left, is preparing to leave, or intends so to do, we have no means of knowing. We think he would do well to leave, both for himself and the community in general.

Ashboro' Herald.

We learn from the Boston Post, the organ of the Democracy of Massachusetts, that at a very full meeting of the Democratic State Committee, held on Wednesday last an elaborate and emphatic report against further agitation on the subject of slavery, and in favor of sustaining the compromise measures, was unanimously adopted. Better late than never; though we apprehend it will require some time for the "Democracy" of Massachusetts to repair the mischief which they have done within the past year, in having kept the Free Soilers and Abolitionists in countenance, not only by aiding them in electing members to the State Legislature, but in sending two of their favorite disciples to the Congress of the United States.

National Intelligencer.

The Great Conflagration in San Francisco!—We extract from the Alta California the following vivid picture of the conflagration:

Iron and zinc curled up like scorched leaves, and sent forth their brilliant flames of green, blue and yellow tints, mingling with and modifying the great red tongues of fire which flashed upward from a thousand burning houses. The hill sides were lighted as if the sun were above the Eastern mountains, and their trees, shrubs, herbage and houses were as distinguishable in the bright light as if it were noon. Darkness hung over a large portion of the shipping, where the broad and heavy ocean of smoke lay down in impenetrable gloom over the bay. People became paralyzed. Many removed their stocks of goods, or portions of them, four or five times, and had them overtaken and destroyed by the flames at last. The streets were crammed with masses of human beings and rushing teams, only giving way before the advance of the elements, as the smoke and heat and crashing walls pushed them back.

Men became mad; some rushed headlong into the flames. Weeping women and prattling infancy were wandering amid ashes and destruction. Every few moments the earth and air trembled, as great buildings were torn into fragments by explosions of gunpowder, and the atmosphere was filled with shattered timbers, brick and mortar. The multitude hung upon the borders of this "vast sea of flame;" few, comparatively, knew or could know what were the dangers and exertions of those who were within the range of the stifling smoke and scorching flame. In less than nine hours from the beginning, more than twenty squares existed only in memory, and in the ascending columns of smoke and flame which covered the city's site.

But the saddest sight of all was the destruction of brave, but bewildered men, who, finding themselves suddenly surrounded with fire, rushed, staggered and uncertain, from flame to flame, in hopeless efforts to escape; until strangled and scorched, they writhed and fell in full view of hundreds, who were completely powerless to save them. Others, after battling inside of what they had considered fire-proofs, finding their efforts to save the buildings vain, endeavored to escape, but too late. The doors and window blinds were red hot, and could not be opened in some instances, and their last chance of safety failed them.

We cannot express our sensations of yesterday, while looking upon the blackened remains of poor humanity, as they still lay, burned to coals, amid the fire which filled the cellar of a building on Montgomery street, still beyond the reach of all who gazed upon them. May we never again see so horrible a spectacle.

We were furnished yesterday with the names of the six noble men who were burned to death in their endeavors to save the store of Taffe & Cahill from destruction. Captain Welsh was recovered from the ruins and buried yesterday. The others are Messrs. Edward McCahill, Leon Greenabaum, Reuben Baker, Neusbaum and Rosenthal.

San Francisco.—We conversed yesterday with a gentleman who left San Francisco on the 15th of last month, eleven days after the devastating fire of the 4th. Already there were nearly five hundred new tenements in various stages of erection, many of them so far completed as to be occupied. This rapidity may be accounted for by the fact of a great quantity of building materials being for sale, ready framed and quickly put together, and the presence of a great number of mechanics.

Nat. Int.

Free negroes are no longer permitted to settle in the State of Iowa, a law to that effect having been passed by the Legislature a few weeks since.

A GRINDING TYRANNY.

In spite of all the "march of mind"—which seems, by-the-by, a very slow march—and the progressive spirit of the age generally, there linger, in various parts of the world usually reckoned within the sphere of enlightenment and where "the school-master" is reputed "to be abroad," strange slaveries. Witness the following:

"*Griefs of a Bostonian.*—A writer who signs himself with the uneuphonious name of "James Stuck," has addressed the following communication to the Boston Post:

"Dear Mr. Post: Can you tell a poor short-sighted worm of the dust what the city government of Boston are trying to 'get off?' Are they trying every way they can to drive the entire population off to New York or elsewhere so as to have all to themselves, and plant corn in State street, and roost their hens in Faneuil Hall? We can't smoke in the street, we can't sell our little apples and cocoanut candy in the street, (we can chew tobacco, though, if we swallow the juice,) if we happen to have a drop taken we can't sing 'a bit,' can't shake props as we used to did on the Common, without being chained up in rows, can't sell a drop without going to the house of correction, can't let our horse and wagon stand in the street ten minutes, darn't call to see a friend in an underground tenement for fear they'll come along and fasten us down forever and ever, can't keep our dog, can't throw any thing in the street without a fine, can't hear Daniel Webster in Faneuil Hall, nor can't do nuffin, nor have no sort of a time without being hauled over the coals in some way, and have to pay more taxes and dues than you can shake a stick at. Do tell us what we shall do, and 'whar' shall we go spread ourselves. General Putnam and other chaps fought for *liberty*—where is it? where is it?"

Truly, the Rights of Man do seem to be made naught of, in the "Athens of America!" Evidently, folks have little of "the Largest Liberty" there, and are, in total disregard of the dignity of Human Nature and the inherent rights of all people to the pursuit of happiness as set forth in the Declaration of Independence, compelled, against every republican principle, to behave themselves! Add to all these intolerable grievances another, lately brought to light by certain proceedings of the Bostonian city marshal, Gen. Tukey—who seems, in his way, the Haynau of this Austrian despotism: folks can't gamble in that Puritan town.

Why, the Fillibusters—those sensitive "friends of Humanity"—will have to relinquish their benevolent designs in behalf of Cuba, and get up a "liberating expedition" against Boston. The wrongs of Cuba are dreadful; but are mere cakes and gingerbread (as Panza says) to these oppressions. 'Tis true that men are not allowed in Cuba, any more than in Boston, to carry concealed arms: but folks can smoke in the streets of Havana; and largely do they use that freedom, males and females. They can "chew" there; they can hold by a post, when "glorious',—a privilege which none but the most arbitrary governments, delighting in seeing their citizens prostrate, could think of withholding.

Apparently, there is hardly a vestige of freedom left in Boston. The citizen there seems a mere slave and none but slaves citizens. All that the *men* can do seems to be, to get up riots, to denounce the Union, to commit perjury out of love for human rights; and the *women*, equally enslaved, can only write books, lecture on Amalgamation, and wear the masculine garb!—*Richmond Whig.*

The workmen broke ground yesterday in the space of ground immediately fronting the South Wing of the Capitol, for laying the foundation of the building for the proposed extension of the Capitol, the corner-stone of which, as our readers are aware, is to be laid on the approaching National Anniversary.—*Nat. Int.*

EARLY TRAINING.

In the case heard before Judge Kane, of the United States District Court, on Friday last, in which the captain and two of the seamen were the opposing parties, there was an incident in the hearing of the cause which excited a feeling of filial affection in the heart of every one present, and proved that the early culture of the moral principles by a mother in the habits of her offspring is never lost upon the recipient.

A small lad was called on the stand to testify in the case. He had been a hand on board the barque Conrad while at Pernambuco, and was present during the controversy between the captain and crew. The shaggy appearance of his head, and the bronzed character of his face and neck from exposure to a southern sun, at first sight would seem to indicate carelessness and neglect; but underneath that long and matted hair the fire of intelligence gleamed from a pair of small and restless eyes which could not be mistaken. The counsel for the captain, from the extreme youth of the lad, doubted whether he understood the obligation of the oath he was about to take, and, with a view to test his knowledge, asked leave to interrogate him.—This was granted, and the following colloquy took place:

Counsel.—"My lad, do you understand the obligation of an oath?"

Boy.—"Yes, sir, I do."

Counsel.—"What is that obligation?"

Boy.—"To speak the truth, and keep nothing hid."

Counsel.—"Where did you learn this, my lad?"

Boy.—"From my Mother, sir," replied the lad, with a look of pride which showed how much he esteemed the early moral principles implanted in his breast by her to whom was committed his physical and moral existence.—How truly has it been said "that bread cast upon the waters will return after many days!"

This answer caused a thrill of joy to animate the bosoms of the auditory, and every face was lighted up with satisfaction. The lad was instantly admitted to testify.

The Boston *Journal* contains the following paragraph, which chronicles an important and interesting fact:

Indian Meal in Great Britain.—We learn from Dicken's Household Words, that owing to the exertions of the American minister, Mr. Lawrence, and others in London, an extensive trial is in progress there and in some country districts, of Indian meal, prepared by the new process of Mr. Stafford. In past years the Indian meal brought from America, under the best management, has frequently been found unpalateable. It was sour, or bitter, or musty; sometimes all these. The reason was this. The moisture contained in the grain is an acid. When the shell of the grain is broken, this moisture forms an oxide, all the sweet qualities of the grain disappear, and a bad flavor is substituted. By the new process Indian corn flour may now be had in a perfect state, as wholesome and pleasant as any other flour, and so cheap as to make it an object of serious importance to establish the facts of the case, and to conquer the prevailing prejudices against this wholesome article of food.

To the Editors of the Phil. North American.

LONDON, June 6, 1851.

I intended to notice, from week to week, some of the principal objects of interest in the Crystal Palace, but so dense are the crowds around every thing worth seeing that I find it impossible to carry out my intentions. The display in the American section is described by the leading erities in no very complimentary terms, although occasionally a few good-natured remarks are made respecting the Greek Slave, or Colt's pistols, or some valuable machine. The Times has devoted a leading article to a description of Colt's revolvers, and strongly recommends the British Government to introduce them as the national weapon of defence. Newell's Patent Bank Lock has attracted great attention. The exhibitor of this lock, Mr. Hobbs, has taken it entirely to pieces and explained its merits to the Royal Commissioners. The Duke of Wellington and some of his distinguished friends have, on two occasions, minutely inspected it. This lock is said to be superior to any English lock, notwithstanding the high reputation of those manufactured by Chubb or Bramah. I must here relate an interesting fact. Mr. Hobbs recently purchased one of Chubb's best locks, and after examining it, he went before the Royal Commissioners, and in their presence opened this lock without the key, merely using a small instrument of his own invention. He afterwards threw off the detector and locked or unlocked Chubb's patent at his pleasure. The feat of picking Chubb's lock was accomplished in fourteen minutes. When this fact became generally known in the Crystal Palace, it caused much astonishment amongst the manufacturers of locks. Mr. Hobbs will shortly go before the Royal Commissioners and undertake to pick one of Bramah's best locks. The directors of the Bank of England have invited Mr. Hobbs to examine all the locks at the Bank, with the view of ascertaining their merits. Mr. Hobbs exhibits Newell's lock to a large number of persons daily, and he has offered one hundred guineas to any one who can pick it.

Mr. Mayall, the daguerreotypist of Philadelphia, exhibits in the American section a large number of exceedingly well-executed specimens, which have attracted the particular notice and encomium of the Queen and Prince Albert.

In an article on cotton and cotton manufactures in yesterday's Chronicle, the question of the supply of the raw material was referred to, and the writer expresses some alarm because England is almost totally dependent upon the United States for her cotton. He remarks that the Americans have their own wants to supply; and, "with growing means of production and daily increasing skill, they will of necessity, take care of themselves first. That they are extending their trade into new channels, may be seen on examining their contributions in cotton manufactures; and the sail-cloth manufactured and exhibited by the Willeimite Duck Company of New York proves their progress since there can be no doubt that the specimens of this article here shown are superior to anything else of the kind in the Exhibition; and certainly it opens a new and extensive field for the operations of those hitherto undeveloped energies which the manufacturers of the United States are anxiously awaiting an opportunity of bringing into play. The Chronicle complains that the British government has not encouraged the cultivation of the cotton plant in the Colonies, but it trusts that Great Britain will soon be more independent of the United States, through the extensive use of flax, mixed with cotton, by M. Claussen's process.

The Exhibition is injuring the general trade of the metropolis. The press have now, as it were, quite reluctantly, noticed this great fact for the first time. It is acknowledged that the immediate consequences of the Exhibition have been most disastrous to the trade of London—that the stagnation which exists in every branch has been, and is, unprecedented, and that this depression is not confined to the West-end, but extends ever the entire metropolis. It is remarked as a fact that even the hotel keepers are not doing better this season than they usually do at this period of the year, and that there is no difficulty whatever in procuring accommodations at any of the hotels. It is also said that the shop-keepers of Regent street have been idle during a backward spring, and May comes and goes without any improvement. Balls and parties, usually given by the aristocracy at this season, are rare, and the well known caterers for the fashionable world—the Gunters—state that this is the worst season they have known for years. The theatres, gardens, exhibitions, and other places of amusement are neglected, and the outery is as general as it is distressing. The sufferers attribute their discomfiture to the Exhibition, "which has absorbed the wealth that, under ordinary circumstances, would have been distributed through countless channels for the benefit of the community." It is remarked by one journal that notwithstanding the frightful depression of trade, produced by this magnificent but voracious Exhibition, "the London tradesmen are expected to bear an enormous burthen of taxation without a murmur; but we cannot be blind to the alarming crisis to which the cruel pressure upon the industry and energies of the country is hurrying a patient people; the English operative will learn one important lesson from the exhibition, by examining and comparing the work of his own heavily taxed fellow-workmen with the productions of the lightly taxed foreigner with whom he has to compete." This is a truthful representation of the state of trade, and of the places of public amusement, ever since the first of May.

According to official returns, the amount received during the month of May at the doors of the Great Exhibition, was £67,871 15s. for season tickets, and £57,290 for daily admissions. The smallest amount received on any one day was £482, which was taken May 3d, when the price of tickets was one pound each. The largest amount was taken on Saturday, May 24th, the last five-shilling day before the cheap admissions. The sum amounted to £5078. The total amount received during the whole month was £123,681 16s. 6d.

Pleading before Juries—A Hint to Lawyers.—Sir Jas. Scarlett, (afterwards Lord Abinger) the eminent English lawyer, thus accounted for his success with juries:

"I take care to press home the one principal point of the case, without paying much regard to the others. I find, also when I exceed half an hour pleading, that I am doing mischief to my client."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of Phœnix Lodge of M... held on the 22d inst., the following res... were passed:

Whereas in the inscrutable wisdom of ... Providence, our worthy Brother, Past ... Dr. THOMAS N. CAMERON, has been ... from time into eternity: therefore

Resolved, That while we are sensible ... our loss is to him great gain, yet we ... press feelings of regret at his remo... among us.

Resolved, That in his death our ... has been deprived of a most excellent ... workman—each Fellowcraft of an agreea... improving companion, and each Entered ... prentice of a bright exemplar.

Resolved, That his memory will ... among the members of this Lodge, ... sprig of cassia, and fragrant as the ... light and wisdom he was wont to dispense ... the East.

Resolved, That the usual badge of ... for departed worth will be worn by the ... of this Lodge for thirty days.

Resolved, That we condole with the ... and family of our deceased Brother, ... token thereof, that the Secretary trans... copy of these proceedings to the family, ... the same be published in the Observer ... Carolinian.

From the Minutes.
JAS. B. FERGUSON, Sec'y.

CAROLINA CHURCH, Marion Dist., ... June 14, 1851.

At a meeting of the Session and people of ... rolina Church, by motion of M. McRae, ... J. McQueen was called to the Chair, and ... tion of Capt. N. McRimmon, J. McRae, ... pointed Secretary. The Chair then ap... M. McRae, A. C. Morison, and A. L. ... committee to draft a preamble and ... expressive of the sense of the meeting, ... after retiring a short time, reported the ... ing Preamble and Resolutions, which were ... imously adopted:

Whereas, having heard with deep ... pressible regret of the much-to-be-... death of our highly esteemed Pastor, ... ARCH'D MCQUEEN, which intelligence ... not entirely sudden and unexpected, ... heavier when we contemplate these ... affection by which we were bound, and ... were rendered stronger and the more ... by the many striking manifestations ... of a deep and heartfelt solicitude for ... temporal and spiritual advancement ... forever severed, only as sweet memory ... And in respect to his pastoral relations ... bors always seemed crowned with the ... success: possessing all those high ... mind, with a bland and winning ... ter, connected with high-toned eloquence ... the pulpit, that forced conviction upon ... prejudiced mind and rendering ... Therefore Resolved, That this ... community have by this lamentable ... tion of Divine Providence, sustained an ... mable loss, and the Church been deprived ... most able, efficient, and faithful Minister.

Resolved, That while bowing in ... mission to the will of wise Providence, ... endeavoring to suppress our grief for the ... vation, we console ourselves with the ... conviction, that our destitution is his ... gain, and that our beloved Pastor is now ... the precious rewards of his ... spirit having been conveyed by an ... Light to that bourne from whence no ... returns, and where he is now in the ... ment of that crown of glory promised ... faithful soldier of the Cross.

Resolved, That we sympathise with the ... ily of the deceased, invoking the favor of ... Divine Comforter for grief like theirs.

Resolved, That the pulpit be ... mourning for three months ensuing, ... Session wear the usual badge of ... thirty days.

Resolved, That the presiding officer ... quested to transmit a copy of these ... to the family of the deceased, and ... published in the Fayetteville Observer, ... quest that the Presbyterian and ... Observer copy.

A. J. McQUEEN, ...
J. McRAE, Sec'y.

"NOW AND THEN."

Times have changed greatly, ... Presidential canvass of 1848, with ... people, who now "smell treason" ... tect abomination in all that the ... or Mr. Webster can do or say. ... ster, in his Buffalo speech, frankly ... the sentiment (which every Northern ... entertains) that slavery is a ... deprecated, and the President, in his ... ton letter, speaks of it as an evil, ... which the people of the North have ... right to interfere with. The ... this general sentiment is loudly ... to by the Southern Press and ... nals, and is held by them to ... President and Secretary uphold ... Southern confidence. The ... Southern Rights' papers in the ... fore Mr. Fillmore's letter reached ... were particularly strenuous in their ... demnations of Mr. Webster's ... Now it is three years since ... maculate authorities in all that ... the interests and honor of the South ... banded together in support of ... for the Presidency. And what ... of the abstract merits of slavery? ... we recall this memorable passage ... letter on the Right of Search?

"We are no slaveholder. We never ... been, we never shall be. We deprecate ... istence in principle, and pray for its ... everywhere, where this can be effected, ... and peaceably and easily for both parties."

The Southern Democracy, Calhoun ... and all, could swallow Gen. Cass ... with his prayer for abolition ... and now, the wing at least rail ... Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster for ... saying that slavery is an evil.

The truth is, and every candid ... man will freely admit it, if we ... positive approval and admiration ... 'domestic institution' the imperative ... dition of our confidence in Northern ... men, we must make up our minds ... to be voted down by the Northern ... ty in every election, and in Congress ... abandon the Union. The latter ... unquestionably be the better alternative. ... But, why should the South exact ... toriously impossible condition? Is ... enough that there are statesmen ... parties in the North sustained by a ... majority of the Northern people, ... slavery to be a subject of State ... exclusively, and with which Congress ... nothing to do? The last hope for ... Union will have fled when the South ... people in mass shall withhold their ... dence from every Northern man who ... not consider slavery a blessing.

Richmond Times.

30,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED by H. BRANSON & SON.
July 1.

PORT OF WILMINGTON

ARRIVALS.

June 19.—Schr. A. J. DeRosset from N. York. 20.—Barque N. W. Bridge from N. York. Schr. Philena from Richmond, Me., Arietus from York, 21.—Brig Adelina from N. York. Brigs Frank from New York. H. Kelley Boston; Schrs. Wm. Hart from Philadelphia, P. Smith from New York. 23.—Brigs ... and W. L. Jones from Savannah; Schrs. ... Prescott, Col. Satherly, Mora, Albert M. ... Fidelia, David Smith, and Royal Purple ... Charleston. 24.—Brig Annawon from ... 25.—Schr. W. H. Smith from Charleston.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1851.

Semi-Weekly Observer.

Circumstances have delayed the issue of our proposed Semi-Weekly Paper; but we intend to commence its publication on Thursday afternoon next, and to continue it regularly on Thursday afternoons and Tuesday mornings. We shall send it to those who subscribed last Winter, and hope that others will be added to the list, especially of those who now take the Weekly paper. At present the list is altogether inadequate, but we trust that the enterprize will be sustained, if not as a matter of State or Town pride, at least for the convenience and advantage of the public.

At present, we have no hope of making it profitable, whilst it will certainly add to our labors.

The price will be, as heretofore stated, $4 per annum, in advance; $4 50 if paid during the year; and $5 if paid after the expiration of the year. In every case where a subscriber is now in advance for the weekly paper, his advance will be transferred as a credit for the Semi-weekly for just half the time to which his receipt shows that he has paid, (dating from the 1st of July.)

If there be any subscribers on lists in the hands of any Postmasters, we will be obliged by an immediate return of them. And we will thank Postmasters or others to whom the first No. may be sent, if they will call attention to it.

NORTHERN PLANK ROAD.—At a meeting of the Stockholders on Saturday last, the Company was organized by the election of Joel Williams, Esq., as President, and Messrs. A. A. McKethan, David McNeill, Jas. W. Strange, D. G. McRae, T. R. Underwood, John Waddill, and John D. Williams, as Directors. Bye Laws were adopted, and a resolution passed that the road shall cross the Cape Fear at some point within three miles of town.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 4 per cent.—See advertisement.

MORE MONEY WANTED.—The Treasurer of this State advertises for sealed proposals, until the 5th July next, for $30,000 of State Bonds, interest at 6 per cent. payable semi-annually, and principal payable in 1871. This is to pay the State's last instalment to our Plank Road.

DOCKERY AND CALDWELL.—A great effort is making by the Locofocos to persuade the people that Gen. Dockery is no match for his competitor Maj. Caldwell, and that in their addresses before the people, the latter always obtains a complete triumph. It is just possible that some people may believe this, though we much doubt it. Those who write letters to that effect do. In the last North Carolinian, for instance, is a long story about the discussion at Rockingham, in a letter from that place. So also, we learn from the Wadesborough Argus, a letter of that character has been written from Rockingham to Wadesborough. But hear the Editor of the Argus, who closes a detailed account of this same discussion as follows:—

"The result of the discussion at Rockingham was a great triumph for the people of Richmond county, of which they gave strong expressions of pride, that their fellow citizen of their own county, Gen. Dockery, had met and so completely triumphed over his antagonist. It was a perfect clean sweep, the General left not a vestige of Caldwellism even for seed.

"We might go on and tell of the windings and twistings of Caldwell in his speech, and paint in glaring colors, his defeat, but that is not our taste; we desire to state facts and do it in a plain simple way, without ostentation or pomp, but want it distinctly understood, that Mr. C. is a used up man, every time he meets the General, and salt cant save him.

"Gen. Dockery's reply to Mr. Caldwell at Rockingham, was plain, bold, and conclusive. He answered every position of Mr. Caldwell in such a manner as that he and the few allies that had present, were sore vexed.

"They were trumped at every corner, and the warm feeling expressed by Mr. C. all along, as the General let off battery after battery on his works, told too plain the emotion within. His friends too, when the Gen. began to talk became very restive and moveable, their seats were too hard for them, or they too hard for the seats.

"Relative to Mr. Caldwell's secession doctrine, the General made him appear in that dress, by official documents and records, which Mr. C. could not deny, and did not attempt to."

THE WHEAT CROP.—A letter from an intelligent farmer in Middle North Carolina says,—

"We are pleased to say that the Wheat crop is very fine, both as to quantity and quality. There is some complaint as to smut, and perhaps some crops are much injured with it: but most of our mills are provided with machines that so effectually separate the smut from the wheat, that it seldom injures or darkens the flour. We think that Fayetteville may look for a good trade in flour next winter, though much of the crop will be consumed in the country before the Corn crop ripens. There was, we think, never so great a scarcity of grain in this and the adjoining counties as at present; and the wheat that will be required for bread from this to the 10th of October will draw largely on the crop."

COTTON SPECULATIONS.—A late Steamer brought accounts of the failure of R. E. Hyde, and H. W. Schwartz, cotton brokers of Liverpool.

The papers state that Mr. Hyde was worth from £70,000 to £100,000 ($350,000 to $500,000) in January last, and now he has failed for £60,000. It is hoped, however, that his means will pay three-fourths of his indebtedness.

There are more fortunes made and lost by purchasing cotton than by any thing else that we know of. The losses this year will fall very heavily on Liverpool, New York, New Orleans, Charleston, and other large markets. They are not trifling in this place, but fortunately not greater than the losers can bear without serious inconvenience.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Europa brings Liverpool dates to the 14th ult.

Middling qualities of Cotton had advanced nearly an eighth of a penny. Fair Orleans 6¼d. Fair Uplands 5¾d. Sales of the week 47,000 bales. Breadstuffs had advanced.

Political intelligence unimportant.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Gov. Means has issued a Proclamation appointing the 2d Monday of October for holding an election for Delegates to the proposed Southern Congress.

As this is understood to be the preparatory step to a dissolution of the Union, by Secession, we hope and believe that South Carolina will have all the Congress to herself.

The Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania has nominated Gov. Johnston for re-election.

The Convention passed resolutions in which the present tariff is strongly condemned; the people of Pennsylvania declared to be loyal to the National Constitution, and ready at all hazards to carry its provisions into effect; that the adjustment measures of the last Congress shall be faithfully observed by the Whigs of that State; that the present National Administration, under the guidance of President Fillmore, possesses the unbounded confidence of the Whigs of Pennsylvania; also, one recommending Gen. Scott as the most deserving and available candidate for President in 1852.

Gov. Johnston delivered a speech to the Convention in which he spoke strongly of the necessity of obeying the fugitive law. So far so good. But he went on to say that he was in favor of an amendment of the law. *What* amendment he did not say, so far as we have seen. We consider an amendment as entirely out of the question. The overwhelming majority of Congress is against any change. Therefore, if the Governor is faithful to his pledge, the law will be enforced in Pennsylvania. His proposed agitation in favor of an impossible amendment, can do no good, and will do harm.

GOOD.—The Resolutions adopted by the Whig County Conventions of Lancaster, Northampton, and Schuylkill counties, Pennsylvania, express their decided approbation of the Compromise measures of the last Congress, "as a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced," and depreciate any further and useless agitation of the unfortunate question of slavery.

And such are stated to be the sentiments of ninety-nine out of every hundred of the Whig voters of those counties. The resolutions warmly approve President Fillmore's course.

President Fillmore has had a highly gratifying reception in Virginia, at Old Point, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, &c. At Norfolk he was obliged to address the crowd, which he did chiefly in a few admirable sentences expressive of his governing sentiment of attachment to the Union and the Constitution, and his determination to sustain them at all hazards.

Mr. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, also spoke.

At Richmond, the President was received with marked respect, both by the citizens and by the State Convention, on behalf of both of which, addresses were delivered to him, to each of which he responded happily.

Mr. Stuart and Mr. Hall also addressed the citizens. In the course of his remarks the former said,—

"Fellow-citizens, I speak strong language, but I speak it in all sincerity and truth, and I have acted upon it officially—that no man who is an abolitionist or a disunionist can be a patriot. [Applause.] Within the broad sphere of the office which I hold, and which numbers amongst its dependents probably some 800 public officers, I am happy to inform you that to the best of my knowledge and belief, I have not left an abolitionist or disunionist in office. [Prolonged cheering.] I have not looked whether a man was whig or democrat—when he was honest, capable and faithful, I have retained him without reference to his political principles.—But holding as I do, that no man who seeks to overthrow the constitution, either directly or indirectly, can conscientiously take an oath to support it, I have refused to retain any man in public service who was infected even with those principles. [Applause.]

Mr. Webster and family are on a visit to the Capon Springs, near Winchester, Va., and he too has been received with enthusiasm at all points of his route thither.

AN ADMISSION.—We have always thought that if Gen. Cass had been President instead of Mr. Fillmore we should have had no Democratic opposition to the Compromise. The Washington Union confirms this opinion. In a late number of the Union, attempting to prove that the Compromise is altogether Democratic, we are told, that the Whigs in the last Congress, "were *forced* to fall back upon the Democratic ground of non-intervention and aid the Democrats in passing the measures of adjustment." It then says, that the election of Gen. Cass would have been equivalent to a return of peace and quiet and that there would have been no difficulty about a settlement.

It is thus distinctly admitted that the violent opposition manifested by Democrats *alone* at the South, and by the same party equally with the Whigs at the North, originates in the fact that the Compromise received the sanction of a Whig President. If Gen Cass had signed them, there would at once have been a "return to peace and quiet"! And yet we are constantly told that "the Democratic party is the party of the Union."

But if these measures are altogether Democratic, what a queer set these Democrats must be! At the South, almost all the Democratic leaders are opposed to these "Democratic" measures, and only "acquiesce" in them. At the North, they have coalesced with the abolitionists and elected men to Congress, from New York, Ohio, and Massachusetts, pledged to secure the repeal of the only one of these "Democratic" measures, of any practical importance to the South! And yet in the face of these facts, the Southern Whigs because they support *en masse* these "Democratic" measures are denounced as a base set of "Federal submissionists."

Equally inconsistent, is the course which "the party" pursues in denouncing the Administration on another subject. We can scarcely take up a Locofoco paper, without finding a string of Resolutions lauding the principles of Jackson and Polk, and abusing those of the Administration. And yet in the same batch of Resolves, we never fail to find the assertion, that the Whig party has abandoned its own principles, and that the Government is administered according to the most approved form of Democracy. Now, for the life of us, we can't understand this. They say that the Compromise measures, signed by Mr. Fillmore, and approved by the great body of the Whig party, are Democratic. They say that the Administration is unwilling to rule according to Whig principles and has adopted those of the Democracy. But still the Administration is an Abolition Federal Administration.

But perhaps this is the true solution of the difficulty. The most heinous crime of which the Whig President is accused, is that of "Proscription." Every where, we are told, that the "knife is in motion," that the "bloody guillotine" is at work, &c. &c. Now, if the Administration is directed by Democratic principles, as we are told, perhaps it is meant that the Whigs are to be cursed as having adopted the Locofoco plan of "rewarding its friends." That they have stolen the old principle, that "to the victors belong the spoils." Does "Federalism" consist in this? Is this the cause of all this denunciation of a Whig President who has adopted "Democratic" measures?

TENURE OF JUDICIAL OFFICE.—The Virginia Convention has adopted twelve years as the term of office of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, who are to be elected by the people. No appeal to be allowed to that Court in cases involving less than $500.

TWO NEW SLAVE CASES IN PENNSYLVANIA.—We are glad to announce the triumph of Law and the Union in two new cases just mentioned in the Pennsylvania papers.

The first was a prosecution against Jameson Harvey, at Williamsport, for assisting a fugitive to escape. The grand jury had a bill against him, when, Harvey finding that he must be convicted, agreed to pay the owner $900 for his negro; and the prosecution was dropped.

The second was the arrest of a fugitive at Wilkesbarre, and his safe conveyance through Philadelphia, &c. to his owner in Loudoun county, Va. The negro was a large powerful man, and made a desperate fight, but the Marshal was assisted by several persons, and secured him. In Philadelphia, the Marshal and his posse met the party at the cars and conveyed them to the Baltimore boat, with no other obstruction than the threats of a few negroes about the wharves. An effort was made to serve a writ of habeas corpus, but the boat was off before it could be executed.

WORDS SPEAK LOUDER THAN ACTIONS.—It is by such a reversal as this of the old adage, that the Washington Union would persuade its readers that a late "report" written by Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts is "considered as the indication of the sentiment which will control the action of the democracy of Massachusetts." Mr. Cushing is one of a corporal's guard in the Legislature of his State who would not vote for Sumner. The great body of the party, some forty-nine fiftieths we think, voted for Sumner and Rantoul, and sent them, as thorough-going abolitionists, to the U. S. Senate, to do what they can against the South and the Union. This is the *action* of the party. But Mr. Cushing writes a *report*, and the Union, for the sake of whitewashing its party, chooses to consider this report, and not the voting, as the sentiment of the democracy in Massachusetts. This is the way in which Southern people are gulled.

Another instance of the kind occurs in the same No. of the Union, where it is said, "The Whig party of the North, with unprecedented unanimity, sustained the Wilmot proviso, and the Whig party of the South acted in concert with their Northern friends, and succeeded in carrying the election of 1848."

The impudence of this statement will be appreciated when we remember, that Wilmot, who introduced the Proviso, is a Locofoco, the Congress which passed the Proviso in the Oregon bill was a Locofoco Congress, and the President who signed the bill with the Proviso in it was a Locofoco President.

Surely, Words speak louder than Actions!—if not so truthfully.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—On the authority of the Harrisburg (Penn.) American, we lately stated that Mr. Bigler, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, had voted for the law of 1847 forbidding the use of the jails in Pennsylvania for the confinement of fugitive slaves arrested under the act of 1794. We now see that the Pennsylvanian denies this statement. It says that no vote was taken on the bill in the Senate of Pennsylvania, of which Bigler was a member.

Which of these papers states the fact, we, at this distance, have of course no means of deciding. We give both sides, so far as we see.

But, supposing the Pennsylvanian to be correct, how does that exonerate Bigler? He was a member of the Senate when the bill was introduced. He heard it read three times, and three times he stood by and let it pass *nem. con.* If this be not voting for a bill, it is as near to it as one can well imagine—a bill too on a great question which was agitating the Union from one end to the other, and which had just been made highly important and exciting by the case of Prigg *vs.* the State of Pennsylvania, in which the Supreme Court had decided that the State authorities were under no obligation to assist in the capture of a fugitive. This bill was evidently intended to carry out the decision of the Court, and to throw further obstacles in the way of the owner, to prevent the recovery of his property. It will not do, therefore, for the Pennsylvanian to say, that "the subject attracted but little attention." It cannot be. The bill passed the Senate without a vote, because every body was in favor of it, and therefore there was no need to call for a vote.

The same paper, the Pennsylvanian, admits the incorrectness of the statement in the Wilmington Journal and other Locofoco papers, that Governor Johnston had vetoed the bill to repeal this offensive law of 1847. It says that the compromise "cannot be efficiently and conveniently carried out, on the part of the State, *unless Gov. Johnston signs the bill now in his hands.*" This shows that the bill has not been vetoed.

The bill of 1847 received no opposition from Bigler or his party. It was signed by Locofoco Speakers in both Houses, and approved by Gov. Shunk, Locofoco. Under this state of facts the Locofoco outcry against Gov. Johnston for not promptly signing the bill to repeal it, is a little cool.

DEEP RIVER COAL.—Mr. McKethan has received a load of Bituminous Coal from Mr. Evander McIver, whose lands lie on the South side of Deep River, between Gilmore's and Evans's Bridges, about 15 miles from the Plank Road. It is found to be the best quality yet received at his shops, as it is more free than any other of slate or stone.

COOL.—The Washington Union is endeavoring to argue its readers into the belief that Martin Van Buren and his free soil friends of the Buffalo platform are Whigs!

GOLD.—The amount of dust received at the Mint at Philadelphia from California, from the 1st January to the 17th of June, is $18,713,155.

And the amount of specie shipped from New York to Europe during the same period, is $18,041,534; of which nearly one-third was shipped from the 1st to the 18th of June. This large amount of about ten millions per week, added to the New York losses by the California fires, has affected the money market.

NEW ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—A line of steamers will commence running from New York to San Juan, in a few days, by which the trip to California will be shortened more than 1000 miles, and some 6 or 8 days, as compared with the Isthmus route.

By the fire in San Francisco not a single place of public worship of any kind has been destroyed. Every gambling house, with the exception of three, was destroyed.

Perhaps there were not many places of public worship there.

Gen. Matthew Arbuckle, of the Army, died at Fort Smith, on the Arkansas river, on the 11th inst. of cholera. He was a native of Virginia, and entered the army more than 52 years ago.

30 soldiers had died at Fort Smith of the cholera.

FAST.—The trip from Charleston to Augusta, 136 miles, was made a few days ago in 4 hours 45 minutes. Deducting for six stoppages, the average speed was 34 miles an hour.

STRAWBERRIES.—One gardener, near Bergen, N. J., cleared $1500 last season by raising strawberries for the New York market.

A POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE LAST THIRTY YEARS.—It is positively announced that Col. Thomas H. Benton has contracted with a publishing house in Boston to print for him, a History of the working of the Government from the day he took his seat in the Senate, 31 years ago, till the day he left it, 4th of March last.

The Richmond Whig says,—

"The announcement seems to be generally received with a good deal of expectation. Many conceive highly of Mr. B.'s ability to execute such a book well; and all know that he will be able to make many curious political disclosures.

"Yet among the multitude of princes, ministers or other great actors in politics, who have written memoirs of the great events in which they bore a leading part, there can scarcely be said to be one who has achieved such a performance as Col. B. designs, but is by no means the man to execute. Had he the cast of genius for such a thing, still his personal passions would spoil it. He is too vain of his own part in every event, too violent in all his opinions, too bitter in a multitude of resentments, to do justice to many events and many men. Undoubtedly, he may bring to light many strange facts: but there are many of them about which Col. B. cannot afford to be candid. The result of it all will probably be, that the work will amount to an Apology for Col. Benton, General Jackson, Mr. Van Buren; a magnification of Col. Fremont and all the rest of the family; and an extreme vilification of every body else—including, of course, Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Kearney, the two especial objects of his endless animosity.—As it will, of course, include all the Colonel's speeches, and all his State projects, from "Retrenchment and Reform" and "Hard money," and the Expunge, to the Lieutenant Generalship and the Fremont trial, it will probably make not much above 50 large quarto volumes. On the whole, it will not be able to darken quite so much as it will fail to clear up. One thing the public may be very sure of: it will be a remarkably *modest* work."

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says,—

"The period alluded to has been full of exciting and important events, both in and out of Congress; and, if an impartial history can be furnished of the working of our Government during that interval, it will be invaluable not only to the present generation, but to posterity.—Whether Col. Benton is able so to divest himself of his strong personal attachments and prejudices as to write an impartial history of events in which he was himself a prominent actor, we will not undertake to decide. That he aims to be impartial we do not doubt, but it requires a mighty effort to overcome the tendencies of his nature. In other respects few men are better qualified to do justice to the subject. He is a dictionary of facts; his memory is an inexhaustible store-house; and there are within his reach an abundance of illustrative papers and documents, public and private."

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—We find a further description of this wonderful invention, in the Boston papers. And are rejoiced to hear that arrangements are making to introduce it into the United States.

"The machines are of various sizes, depending upon the use to which they are required to be applied. Those ordinarily used for the protection of dwellings and stores are about the size of a coal-scuttle, and weigh about twenty pounds each. They are made of strong sheet-iron, somewhat in the form of a pail, with a strong cover, and with various compartments inside. Within those several divisions are placed a number of chemical preparations, which, when brought into contact by a simple mechanical contrivance, produce an immense volume of gaseous vapor or steam, which rushes out from an aperture in the cover and fills the room. This vapor coming in contact with flame instantly extinguishes it, although it can be breathed with perfect impunity. A room that is filled with flame and smoke, so as to be inaccessible under ordinary circumstances, can readily be entered with one of these machines in operation. The Annihilator instantly envelopes itself and the person holding it in an atmosphere which can be breathed, and at the same time keeps at bay and extinguishes all flame in the apartment.

The London Shipping Gazette gives an account of three different experiments made with this machine:

"The first exhibition was in a wood framed house, filled with planking and shavings saturated with turpentine and tar; when fiercely ignited, the flames pouring out at the windows and through the roof, the application of two hand machines quenched the fire completely, in three minutes. The second trial was on a tank twenty feet long and nine feet wide, constructed of wood, and filled with gas-tar. This, the most inflammable material known, was set fire to, and allowed to attain the greatest possible intensity, driving the spectators to a distance. A stream of vapor, directed from one machine, chased away the flame; and this experiment, like the first, was completely successful. The third, however, was a more important affair, and the more particularly interesting to us, as it is to the shipping interest that we would earnestly commend the invention. The hold of a vessel of about 150 tons, moored off the wharf, was filled with sugar hogsheads, turpentine barrels, rosin barrels, &c., all being filled with shavings, on which turpentine and rosin were plentifully sprinkled; the whole was set light to from below, and the hatches opened to give the fire fairer play. When the combustion was complete, and the flames ascended high above the decks, two men, each bearing a No. 3 machine, by simply directing the nozzle of the apparatus to the aperture, succeeded in dispelling every trace of burning in far less time than it takes to record the fact."

A machine sufficient for the protection of an ordinary dwelling-house costs about ten dollars when charged, and may be re-charged for one dollar. Larger machines to run on wheels, and to be used for large fires, cost from two to three hundred. The Annihilator has been introduced into many residences in England, from the Queen's palace down.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.—We understand from a gentleman direct from Petersburg, that the prospect of a speedy completion of the N. C. Railroad has infused new life into the Raleigh and Gaston Road. The business portion of the people of Petersburg had renewed their activity, with a determination that the Road should be rebuilt. Only about seventy-five thousand dollars of the stock remained to be taken.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, at their general meeting, May 30, 1851, notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st of August next, all articles, commodities, produce, goods, wares and merchandise, conveyed upon the Cape Fear River to or from Fayetteville to or from any point intermediate between Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to or from Wilmington to or from any point between the mouth of Black River and Fayetteville, shall be subject to tolls, at the rate of twelve and one-half per centum on the amount of freight charged, except articles conveyed upon rafts, wood flats, and craft under the burthen of ten tons: and when the boat owner is the shipper or owner of the property shipped, the like toll shall be charged, to-wit: twelve and one-half per centum upon the customary rate of freight charged upon such articles as may be shipped. From and after the 1st of August 1851, the Owners, Captains or Agents of all boats not under ten tons burthen, navigating the River between the mouth of Black River and Fayetteville, are required to furnish the Toll Collector at Wilmington with a list, on oath, as prescribed by law, of the amount of freight charged, or of the estimated amount, when shipped by the Boat Owner.

Notice is also given, that Thos. C. Worth has been appointed Toll Collector at Wilmington, and payments of tolls upon articles conveyed from any point below Fayetteville to or from Wilmington, are to be made to him; and the aforesaid lists of freight furnished to him. All other payments to be made, as heretofore, to George McNeill, General Agent.

JOHN H. HALL, President.

June 30, 1851. 78-41A

Gen. DOCKERY has published the following appointments to address the people:—

Carthage, Moore county, July 4.
Gold Mine, Moore county, July 5.
Troy, Montgomery county, Tuesday, July 8.
Mineral Springs, Richmond county, July 12.
Wadesborough, Tuesday, July 15.
Furr's, Stanly county, Thursday, July 17.
Moore Smith's, Stanly county, July 18.
Albemarle, Stanly county, July 19.
Concord, Cabarrus county, Tuesday, July 22.
Fesperman's Store, Union county, July 24.
Davis's Gold mine, Union county, July 25.
Monroe, Saturday, July 26.
Charlotte, Tuesday, July 29.
Dallas, Friday, August 1.
Lincolnton, Saturday, August 2.

NEW YORK, June 25.

A lady in the "Bloomer costume" attended a ship launch yesterday, with her husband. On her way home a crowd of some hundreds of rowdy boys gathered around her from the wharves, completely blocking up the way. The couple made a rush for an omnibus, and at the same time a rough looking fellow also tried to get in. The husband suspecting his intentions, belabored the intruder with a heavy cane. A fight then ensued in the omnibus, in which several of the passengers participated, and the intruder was expelled. A fresh assault was then made on the omnibus by persons from the street, who insisted that the man in shirt sleeves had an equal right in the omnibus with the rest, and should have a seat. The omnibus was thereupon taken possession of, and drove off amid enthusiastic cheering.

EXECUTION OF JOHN TILGHMAN.

John Tilghman who was convicted at the Fall Term of Craven County Superior Court, of the murder of Joseph J. Tilghman, suffered the extreme penalty of the law, on Saturday last at about half past two o'clock. A large concourse of people, estimated at between 4 and 5,000, was on the ground to witness the execution. The prisoner seemed duly impressed with the solemnity of the scene through which he was about to pass, but met his fate on the whole, with as much fortitude as could have been expected, and with resignation. He made no confession on the gallows, but appeared very penitent, and admonished the young men present to take warning from his fate and resist all temptations to evil deeds. He continued his admonitions and devotions until the scaffold dropped, and he was launched into eternity. He had been anxious to prepare for his fate for some days, which he had of late looked to as inevitable. Just before the day of his execution he made what he stated to be, a full confession in regard to the circumstances of the murder, which was taken down by his counsel with a request from him that it should be published. It is probable that it will be published together with his trial and in pamphlet form. We are not at liberty at present to say more of this confession, than that it proves that his conviction by the jury, and his sentence were just.—*Newbernian.*

Ex-President Tyler.—Since Mr. Tyler's retirement from public life, it is very seldom we hear of him. Occasionally, however, we are reminded that he is still in the land of the living. A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Richmond, (Va.) on the 17th ult. says:

"But speaking of Tyler, he still survives at Sherwood Forest, his plantation down the river, dispensing the hospitalities of a true son of the Old Dominion. The Governor is with him at present, and some others of the dignitaries of Virginia. With his charming and flourishing young wife, he is raising his second family of five children, and is altogether about the happiest man in the State, enjoying his *otium cum dignitate*—that is to say, his fish and oysters—with wonderful equanimity and christian philosophy."

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. N. A. Purify, Mr. STEPHEN F. DICKSON to Miss ANNABELLA JOHNSON, daughter of the late Neill Johnson.

In Lincolnton, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. J. C. Huske, Maj. WM. J. HOKE, to Miss G. L. SUMNER, daughter of Benjamin Sumner, Esq., all of Lincolnton.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Mr. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, of Frederick, Md., to Miss JANE C., daughter of the Hon. R. M. Saunders.

In Columbus, Geo., on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Charles B. King, Mr. JAMES R. McDONALD, of Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss M. J. McNEILL, formerly of Robeson county, N. C.

At the residence of George Rogers, Esq., in Pike county, Ala., on the 3d ult., by the Rev'd James H. Millard, Dr. HENRY FARRIOR to Miss SARAH ANN WANNAMAKER, daughter of the late William Capers Wannamaker, of S. C.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on Friday last, Dr. GEORGE LILLINGTON, aged 24 years—a young gentleman of fine mind and manners, giving the promise of the highest personal and professional eminence.

In Sampson county, on Tuesday morning, the 24th ultimo, Miss NANCY PARKER. She would have been 58 years old on the 4th of July. She had been a member of the M. E. Church about 40 years, and for this period of time she sustained the character of a truly devoted christian. Her conduct was exemplary, her walk upright, and her conversation in heaven,—always prompt in the observance of religious duties, and appearing at all times to enjoy in no ordinary degree the comforts of religion, with the buoyant hope of getting to heaven, where comforts are perfected in true felicity. Expressing herself perfectly resigned to the will of God, she departed in great peace, and in triumph over death.—[*Com.*

At his father's residence, in Robeson county, on the 18th ult., in the 21st year of his age, Mr. MURDOCH A. CURRIE.

Apt in the acquisition of knowledge, irreproachable in character, and persevering in effort, he promised extensive usefulness. But in the midst of his fair prospects, disease seized him; not however, before he went to the cross in faith and love to learn of Jesus. He made a public profession of religion in 1847, during an extensive revival in Centre Church; but it was some months previous to this, while pursuing his studies in an Academy in which religious instruction had its place, that his mind became seriously impressed, and he was enabled by faith to lay hold on the righteousness of Jesus. And the sincerity of his profession none had occasion to doubt; and it strikingly exhibited itself in his patience, submission and firm reliance on Jesus during a painful and protracted illness, and in his triumphant death. He exclaimed, just before he expired, "I see my Jesus, and I will soon be with him.—[*Com.*

In Warrenton, on the 23d ult., Mr. JOHN B. SOMERVILLE, aged about 44 years.

In Raleigh, on the 20th ult., WM. PECK, in the 80th year of his age,—one of the oldest and most respectable citizens.

In Chatham county, on the 7th ult., in the 18th year of her age, Miss AMELIA BROOKS. Also, on the 14th, Miss MARTHA W. BROOKS, aged 15 years and 6 months, daughters of John T. Brooks, Esq.

In Salisbury, on the 2d instant, ROBERT W. LONG, aged 27 years.

Settlements.

PERSONS who are indebted to us will confer an obligation if they will settle during the present month. All persons to whom we are indebted will please render their bills for payment.

July 1. E. J. HALE & SON.

BACON HAMS.

500 LBS. Wayne county, very superior, for sale by

July 1. H. BRANSON & SON.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 1.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	12 a 13
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Leather, sole;	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	12 a —	Molasses,	25 a 27
Bagging,	18 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	7½ a 8½	Oats,	—
Corn,	95 a 1 00	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	11 a 12	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11½ a 13
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 35 a 1 50
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	$1	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green;	4	Tallow,	8 a 10
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	40 a 45
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool;	18 a 20
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 a 7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS.—There have been sales of Cotton during the week at outside marks.

Flour is quite unsettled. Old tickets have been sold at less than quotations.

CORN.—Although there have been several arrivals by boats, the price continues to rule high.

TURPENTINE.—Yellow dip $2 05, Virgin dip $2 40. Sales Spirits Turpentine for shipment, 25 cents, to the country trade 28 cents. No. 3 Rosin 70 to 75 cents.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 10½ to 11. Corn dull at 68 cts. Flour 5 00 to 8 00. Lard 11 to 12. Lumber—Flooring Boards $12 per M. Timber—Shipping 12 75, ordinary Mill 6 50 to 9 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 35 to 2 40, Virgin 2 70. Spirits 27.

At Charleston, Cotton has fallen about ¼ during the week, and at New York it has risen about ¼. At Charleston 5¾ to 9¼.

Total receipts of Cotton, 2,266,537 bales, against 1,975,832 last year. Increase 290,705.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 26.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for C W Andrews, J P O Wilbar, J A Cameron, J Utley, C Cabot, Brower & Moffatt, J Bruce & Co, W B Richardson, P R & D C Harden, Holt, Murray & Co, Rankin, McLean & Hanner, J R & J Sloan, Weatherly & Dick, Shelly & Field, N Kendall, G Gardner, S G Coffin, Dr D P Weir, Lehman & Butner, Cedar Falls Co, Gilmer & Glenn, N C Freeman, C H Dowd, Snow Camp Co, C S Johnson, B Clegg, G Brandt, Bitting & Phillips, C C Barbee, J D Williams, T S Martin & Co, Cane Creek Co, C F Suesdorf, White & Raboteau, D McMath, Cape Fear & D R Navigation Co.

June 26—Steamer Henrietta, with boat Diligence in tow, and goods for P P Johnson, W F Moore, A A T Smith, R Mitchell, Cook & Johnson, A A McKethan, J H Hall, R M Orrell, H Branson & Son, S Boon, J B Troy, F Fries, L B Walker, King & Hege, M T Benton, W Murphy & Co, H E Meining, C Stanber, A A Holt & Co, T W Irvin, Johnson & Murchison, Haynes Lennon, D Lewis, W Byrne, W Gunn.

June 28—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for C S Johnson, W McIntyre, J Martine, W H Maxwell, H A London, J W Powers, W H Willis, A H Whitfield, and others.

June 28—Steamer Chatham, with goods for Z A Patilla, M L & R J Holmes, Cape Fear & Deep River Nav Co, H Erambert, Hall, Sackett & Co.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

I WISH to establish in this place a permanent PREPARATORY SCHOOL for a limited number of Boys. The School will be opened as soon as a convenient location can be obtained, of which, and of other particulars, farther notice will be given.

J. C. HOOPER.

June 29, 1851. 78tf

Oxford Female College.

THE First Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 21st of JULY, ensuing.

It is very desirable that Pupils who expect to enter the College should be present at the opening of the Session.

By order of the Executive Committee.

Oxford, N. C., June 23, 1851. 78-4w

NOTICE.

WE take this plan to announce to the public, that a Male School will be opened at this place, on Monday the 7th of July next, under the care of Mr. Thomas F. Ellerbe, late from Alabama. Mr. Ellerbe comes to us well recommended, both as to his qualifications and morals; and from his experience in teaching, and his having been lately a member of a College in Alabama, we feel warranted to say, that we believe him fully capable to teach all the branches of a common English education, and also to instruct students in the higher departments of English and Classical education, and to prepare young men to enter the first Classes of any College in this State.

We also give notice, that should any wish to patronise our School who live at a distance, they will find Board here in good families as cheap as they will find it any where else, as there are several houses prepared and willing to take boarders.

Floral College, June 23, 1851. 78-2w

Bank of Fayetteville,
25th June 1851.

A DIVIDEND of 4 per cent. has been declared for last six months, payable at Bank on the 1st July next.

1t] W. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

FAYETTEVILLE AND NORTHERN PLANK ROAD.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the Books of this Company are now open to receive subscriptions of stock; and will remain open until further notice is given.

By order of the Board of Directors.

June 30, 1851. 78-4w

Carolinian copy 1 month.

Fayetteville Hotel Company.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held in the Hall of the Hotel at half-past 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday next the 4th day of July.

A. McLEAN, Sec'y.

July 1.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT on the Public Square, for cash, notes on demand, or on a credit. Apply to

R. McNABB.

Carthage, Moore county, July 1851. 78-4w

LIST OF LETTERS

RECEIVED in the Post Office at Fayetteville since the advertisement of 9th June:—

Martha Adams, Mitchell Anderson.
Henry Bullock, T J Bulla, J R Burchet, Geo W Bell, Dr J Bibee, A H Bokkelen.
Raiford Cole, Henry Cheek, Susan Conly, J A Cameron, Gray Culbreath, Nancy Cain, Ralph Cole, L F Carr, Griffin Chandler.
William Davis.
John Evans, Rachel Elmore.
Hugh Gilmore, Sen, Haywood Gainey.
Wm Hatchell, O B Hearsey, Wm Hales, A A Hamilton, Mason Howard.
L W Jones, Andrew Jenkins.
Ann Kelly.
Peter M Love, R W Lancaster.
J H Muldrow, John Massamore, Col K Murchison, Maj Meadows, Thomas Munroe, Chas P Montague, Daniel Melvin.
Jas D McAlister, Arch'd McLeran, Alex McLean, D McQueen, Miss Isabella McNeill, Maj N McLean, Civility McDaniel, Dan'l McMillan.
Sarah New.
Enoch Odom.
Mary E Powers, Pinckey Prince.
Harriett Rush, Wm Robinson, Henry Rush, C R Rice, Ishmael Roberts.
Isadore Sampson, Rebecca Smith.
Anne J Toler.
Widow of Wm. Smith, J A White, Chas Wilkings, Tony Wilson, H H Whitfield.

64] JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

July 1, 1851. 78-1w

☞ Ask for Advertised Letters.

Stage Line to Raleigh.

THE Subscribers, Mail Contractors from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will commence operations this day, with new and comfortable Coaches, good horses, and careful Drivers.—They have reduced the Fare from $5 to $4. The Stage Houses are, in Fayetteville, the Fayetteville Hotel, in Raleigh, the Yarborough House; but Passengers will be conveyed to such other Houses as they may select. The hours of departure will be, until further notice

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28-tf

NEW BOOKS.—The Widow Rugby's Husband and other Tales, by the Author of Simon Suggs; Rose Douglass, an Autobiography of a Minister's Daughter; London Labor, and the London Poor, by Mayhew; Household Words, by Dickens; Anne Grey; Harper's Magazine; International ditto; Ship and Shore, in Madeira, Lisbon and the Mediterranean, by Rev. Walter Colton; Mary Bell, by Jacob Abbott; The Beech Nut, by ditto; The Poultry Book, by Bennett; The American Bee Keeper's Manual; Webster's Speller and Definer; Parker's 4th Reader; Kames's Elements of Criticism; Scott's Infantry Tactics; Memorandum Books; Note and Letter Envelopes.

Also, further supplies of David Copperfield, cheap edition; Simon Suggs; Home Influence; Vale of Cedars; Mother's Recompense, &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.

June 2, 1851.

WANTED,

A GOOD Body Maker at the Carriage business. Good wages and steady employment given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

May 26. 73-tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!
GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD!
ROME for Sale!

THE Copartnership of HALL, SACKETT & CO. will expire by its own limitation on the 21st June next; and in order to wind up its affairs as soon as possible, we will sell on very advantageous terms the

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

Which is very general and of greater variety than any other in the County, at reduced prices.

We also offer the STORE now occupied by us and the PLANTATION attached, with all its appurtenances, containing 250 acres, 60 of which are under a good board fence, and known as ROME, which is one of the most desirable Business Stands in the county, being located on the East side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite the Town of Fayetteville.

E. C. Hall and T. M. Sackett are authorised to settle the affairs of the concern and sell the property. Those wishing to purchase Goods or Property at a bargain, will please give us a call, as GREAT BARGAINS can be had.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

N. B. Those indebted to us will see the necessity of making immediate payment; as longer indulgence cannot be given. H., S. & CO.

Rome, April 29, 1851. 69tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

C. A. MACMILLAN has received his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Worsted and Silk Bareges, plain and fig'd Poplins, Foulard Silks, Bohemans, Printed Muslins and Lawns; with a general assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, French and Chinese Fans, Summer Tweeds and Cassimeres, plain and fig'd Linen Drills, Marseilles Vestings, &c.; with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SHOES, &c.; all of which will be sold on very accommodating terms. ☞ Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

April 1851. 67-3m

COTTON GIN FACTORY.

MESSRS. RAY & PEARCE are the authorized Agents in Fayetteville for the sale of Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton GINS, manufactured in Clinton, Georgia.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD.

Clinton, Geo., Feb. 1851. 57-tISpd

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber, on last Wednesday night, on the other side of Murchison's Factory, a dark bay MARE, that suckles a colt, and is rubbed smartly with the gear. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of her in Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN A. GILCHRIST.

Jan. 14, 1851. 54-tf

$200 Reward.

I WILL give one hundred dollars for the apprehension and confinement of ANDERSON and JERRY in any jail so that I can get them again, or fifty dollars for either. I will also give $100 for proof of any responsible person's harboring said negroes. They ranaway from my plantation in Moore county on the 10th of Feb'y last, and are thought to be lurking about 16 or 17 miles above Carthage on Deep River, through the edge of Moore and corners of Chatham and Randolph counties. Anderson is about 28 years old, a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well proportioned; has an open countenance, and is quite plausible. It is believed that he will endeavor to pass for a free man and escape to a free State, as he had a brother who played the same game. Jerry is about 24 years old, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout built; has a down look, particularly when spoken to, and is rather impudent. Said negroes formerly belonged to John R. Ritter, in the upper end of Moore county.

Any information must be addressed to the subscriber at Pocket P. O., Moore county, N. C.

J. L. BRYAN.

April 12, 1851. 67tf

English Reports in Law and Equity.

Proposals by LITTLE & BROWN, for publishing by subscription a New Series of LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS.

THE want of some system by which the decisions and judicial opinions of the several Courts of Law and Equity in England can be more promptly and cheaply furnished to the legal profession in this country, has long been seriously felt and acknowledged.

The subscribers propose to republish these reports in full, as fast as they appear in England, and can be received here. They will contain reports of cases decided in the House of Lords, the Privy Council, the several Courts of Equity, the Court of Queen's Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, the Court of Exchequer and Exchequer Chamber, the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts, the Court of Bankruptcy, including also the Election Cases, the Crown Cases Reserved, and the Railway and Canal Cases.

These Reports will be published in monthly numbers or parts, commencing with the decisions of Michaelmas (November) Term, 1850, and will be carefully edited by a member of the Bar, with notes and references to analagous American decisions.

Each number will consist of over three hundred pages closely printed octavo, on the best paper, and in clear, fair type, and will contain a table of cases, and a full table of contents, thus forming a complete volume by itself, as well as a part of an entire series.

The price of this publication, forming six volumes octavo, will be $10 a year, payable in advance, or the six volumes, handsomely and uniformly bound in law sheep, $12.

LITTLE & BROWN,
112 Washington street, Boston.

☞ The Subscribers are authorized to receive subscriptions for the above work, the first volume of which is already issued.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 1851. 70tf

Drs. W. P. Mallett and H. A. McSwain.

HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the community. One or the other of them may be found at all times at their Office, when not professionally engaged.

W. P. MALLETT, M. D.
H. A. McSWAIN, M. D.

April 1851. 69tf

20 BARRELS CUBA MOLASSES, and 10 do. New Orleans, for sale by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.

Nov. 1, 1850. 44tf

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

W. MACINTYRE has received and offers for sale:

Domestic and imported Dry Goods, embracing many new styles of Dress Goods, and a long list of solid goods for wearing apparel.

—ALSO—

New style Bonnets,
Palm-leaf, Leghorn, and Pedal Braid Hats,
Fashionable Moleskin and fine Wool Hats,
Fine and Strong Shoes.
A large lot of Wall Paper, very pretty.
Window Papers, assorted colors.
Chimney Screens and Bordering Paper.
4-4 and 8-4 Oil Cloth, new patterns.
4-4 and 5-4 white and colored Straw Matting.
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Whittemore & Co's Wool and Cotton Cards.

Liberty Point, April 29, 1851. 69-3m

Spring Goods, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

1200 pieces new style Calicoes.
250 " " Gingham.
340 " Printed and Emb'd Lawns.
Brocade and other Silks.
Swiss and other Muslins.
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers.
Bobinet Lace and Edgings.
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Tweeds and Merino Cassimeres.
Bonnets, uncommonly cheap.
Bolting Cloths, Auker brand.

With many other Goods; all of which have been purchased by the package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as good bargains may be expected this season.

March 13, 1851. 63tf

J. E. BRYAN

HAS REMOVED to Hardie's Building, on Person street, second door from Market Square, and is now receiving direct from New York, a large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Carefully selected to suit the wants of the people of this community. His stock consists of—

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Ladies' Dress Goods, a variety,
25 cases Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, half Gaiters,
Boots and half Boots, of a dozen different styles,
Gentlemen's finest Calf Boots, enamelled Congress Boots, &c.
A large lot of Ready-made Clothing:
Coats, Contees and Frocks, from $1¼ to $12½,
Pants and Vests of every variety,
Fur, Silk, Panama, Leghorn and Straw Hats, of latest fashions,
Alboni, white Chip, French Hair Lace, white Crape, and other Bonnets,
Misses' Lace and assorted Crape Bonnets, &c.
Hardware, Pocket and Table Cutlery,
Trunks, Umbrellas, Baskets, Buckets, Pails, Brooms, Mats, &c.
Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars,
Blacksmith's Tools, Iron, Steel and Nails.

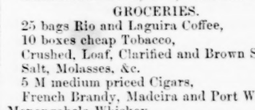
GROCERIES.

25 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 boxes cheap Tobacco,
Crushed, Loaf, Clarified and Brown Sugars,
Salt, Molasses, &c.
5 M medium priced Cigars,
French Brandy, Madeira and Port Wine, and Monongahela Whiskey,

To all of which he would invite the attention of buyers generally and his friends and customers particularly.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1851. 63-tf

New Spring and Summer GOODS,



For 1851.

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys, and Infants, to-wit:—Panama, Maricaibo, Pedale and Leghorn, with a general assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of Gentlemen's Dress Hats, to-wit: Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk and Angola, of the latest styles; with an assortment of other styles usually found in this market. Also, CAPS in abundance, of different styles and prices,—all of which will be sold ☞ CHEAP for CASH. ☜

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES, which will be offered on liberal terms for the Ready Cash.

☞ Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

March 12, 1851. 63-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND IMPORTATION of GOODS this Season,—DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASS, &c.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. **assorted Carpeting.**

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

October 28. 43tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES.
1200 sacks SALT.
5000 bushels Alum Salt.
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.
Osnaburgs and Brown Sheetings.

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, their

Spring and Summer Goods,

Embracing every article which is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. They would call the attention of the LADIES in particular to their very handsome stock of Dress Goods, which have been selected with the greatest care by one of the firm, and which will compare, in quality, styles and prices, with any in the market. They will not enumerate, as they have such a variety; and would say to the Ladies, that they have no (Jenny Lind) goods, but would respectfully solicit a call to see the goods and hear their names. To the Gentlemen they would say, that they have the handsomest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings that has ever been exhibited in this market. Give us a call.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, and a beautiful lot of Parasols and Umbrellas; together with a general assortment of Canton Crape Shawls, white and col'd; Summer Vizites and Mantillas; Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Mourning and second-mourning ditto.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Spices, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 25, 1851. 64tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up and enlarged the above *well known* House, is *now* prepared to entertain travellers with *increased* comfort.

ROB'T McNABB.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., May 3, 1851. 70-tf

MACKEREL.

75 BBLS. New Mackerel, just received and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

May 5. 70-tf

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S American Institutions with notes by the Hon. J. C. Spencer, published for the use of Schools, &c. Lord Holland's Foreign Reminiscences. Jane Bouverie, or Prosperity and Adversity, by Miss Sinclair, author of Modern Accomplishments, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

April 1.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan, of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow complexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.

Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth Murphy of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity they are supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get them, or $25 for either; and an additional reward will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes.

R. F. MURPHY.

Jan. 24, 1851. 56tf

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

Which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the FORWARDING BUSINESS. J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

☞ We will barter for any kind of Country Produce. COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 45tf

JUST RECEIVED.

30 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE.
2 hhds. Cuba SUGAR.
10 bbls. Crushed and Refined Sugar.
15 bbls. and half-bbls. Butter Crackers.
6 boxes Collins & Co's Hartford Axes.
20 boxes Steam Refined Candy.

With a variety of other Goods to complete our assortment.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58tf

PAINTS.

4000 LBS. Pure and No. 1 WHITE LEAD, in Oil.
Imperial and Paris Green.
Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting.
Winter Green, Chrome Yellow.
Litharge and other varieties of Paints.

COOK & JOHNSON.

March 10, 1851. 62tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the HORSE-HAIR RENOVATOR as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium, Camphor, Castor Oil, Alcohol, Sulphur, Aloes, Magnesia, Rhubarb, Morphine, Quinine, Cream Tartar, Sal Soda, Castile Soap, Super carb. Soda, Epsom Salts, Sponge, Ipecac, Sarsaparilla, Kreosote, Borax, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Gum Arabic, Gum Myrrh, Capsicum, Lobelia, Plasters, Liquorice, Chloroform, Jujube Paste, Copperas, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Train Oil, Whale Oil, Sperm Oil, Sweet Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Copal Varnish, Leather Varnish, Japan Varnish, Window Glass, Putty, Pumice Stone, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Lampblack, Patent Plack, Terra de Sienna, Umber, Black Lead, Litharge, Red Lead, Patent Dryer, Whiting, French Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Prussian Blue, Sand-paper, Starch, Sal Eratus, Mustard, Spice, Nutmegs, Pepper, Hops, Indigo, Madder, Saltpetre, Ginger, Glue, Annato, Cloves, Mace, Burning Fluid, Alum, Oxalic Acid, White Brick, Tripoli, Wash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Scrubbing ditto, Shoe do., Tooth do., Hair do., Logwood, Red wood, Black Ink, Opodeldoc, &c., with a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English Perfumery and Soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

☞ The Subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price.

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

October 12, 1850. 42tf

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY

IS REMOVED to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

☞ A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

C. W. ANDREWS.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-Y

Empire State Cooking Stoves.

THE EMPIRE STOVE is of the latest and most approved pattern. It is better, and can be sold cheaper, than any other kind of Cooking Stove.

For sale by

C. W. ANDREWS.

April 22, 1851. 69tf

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

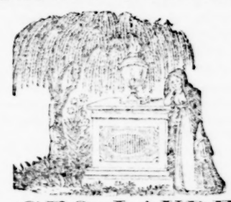
IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-1Ypd

Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

At the old Stand formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy to a nine-passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope, by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59tf

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

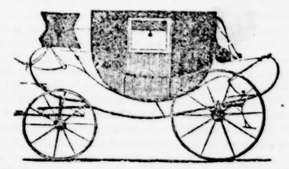
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1851.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

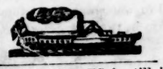
He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

MERCHANTS' LINE.



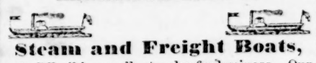
THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59-tf

HENRIETTA LINE OF



Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3.

BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer BROTHERS and Tow Boats, STEVENSON and DAVID LEWIS are prepared to forward with DESPATCH, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer Brothers is of light draft, and well suited to run in low water. She possesses power, and speed, and is admirably adapted to towing, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.

May 15. 72-y

LIVERY STABLES.

THE citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, can be accommodated on reasonable terms with HORSES, BUGGIES, and other Vehicles, at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscriber, as he is now well prepared for the business. He will be much obliged to those wishing to hire to give him a call.

J. W. POWERS, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 59tf

WASHINGTON LIVERY STABLES.

J. J. PHILLIPS and ROBT WOOTEN are prepared to furnish the public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, *FOR HIRE.*

They are also prepared to send passengers to any of the neighboring towns, on reasonable terms. Their stock may be found at their Stables opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hay street.

They always have in attendance a good Ostler and Reinsman. They will take horses on livery at reasonable terms.

A two-horse carriage will be in readiness, at short notice, to convey passengers to or from the steamboats.

Please give us a call, and if satisfaction is not given, no pay will be required.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1851. 63-6m

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

THE Subscriber having bought the right for this county, of Waitman Davis's PATENT SELF-SETTER for Saw Mills, gives notice that he is now prepared to manufacture and put in successful operation this machine.

He claims the following advantages over the old mode of Sawing:

First—One hand can tend the mill and saw as much lumber in one day as two hands can accomplish.

Second—By a peculiar arrangement of the dogs, it will saw one-fifth more lumber from the same stock.

Third—The Mill is not stopped until the log is sawed up. After the log is once dogged, the dogs are not moved, and the lumber is of one uniform thickness. One of these machines can be seen in operation at Mr. McLauchlin's Mill in this town, who gives it the following recommendation.

H. G. HALL,
Fayetteville Foundry.

☞ A Model can be seen at the Fayetteville Foundry.

March 15, 1851. 63-tf

Fayetteville, March 11, 1851.

I hereby certify that I have one of W. Davis's improvements on Saw Mills in use on my mill, and so well convinced am I of its utility, that in my opinion it requires only to be introduced to be put in general use by mill owners. I therefore cheerfully recommend its use to all Saw Mill owners who would regard their own interest.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

400 Laborers wanted,

(COLORED PREFERRED,)

AT $1 per day. Also, 100 CARPENTERS, at $1 50; to work on Cape Fear River, between Haywood and Fayetteville. Constant employment and payment every thirty days in Cash. Apply at Smiley's Falls, Silver Run, and Jones's Falls.

McCULLOUGH & CO.

April 26, 1851. 69tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. OLD CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid,—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand, and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

FAYETTEVILLE *Book-Bindery.*

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST respectfully informs the citizens of this place, that he has opened a NEW BOOK-BINDERY, opposite to Mr. Warren Winslow's Office, Anderson street, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

Music, Periodicals, &c. &c. are bound on a new plan, in several kinds of leather, &c.

Jan'y 7, 1851. 53tf

CHARLES BANKS, *Confectioner,*

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS, *Commission & Forwarding Merchant,*

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT **Fayetteville, N. C.**

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1850. 19-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

GEORGE ELLIOT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., Jona. Evans, Esq., Rev. E. McNair, } Cumberland Co.

Jan. 1, 1850. 20tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

56-Y

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS.

Market Street,

JULIUS SCOTT. } Wilmington, N. C.
O. S. BALDWIN. }

Jan. 15, 1851. 55y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

J. E. TOOMER, *Commission and Forwarding Merchant,*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

HATCH & BURBANK,

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE Subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Front street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49tf

A. J. GRADY.] [J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,

Hall's Building, North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.

April 4, 1851. 66-6m

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,

135 *Front Street,* near Maiden Lane,

NEW-YORK.

☞ *Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.*

Liberal advances made on Consignments.

P. MALLETT, J. PAULMIER.

New York, January 1851. 53-6mpd

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56-tf

DRY GOODS AT COST.

WITH a view of making a change in our business, we now offer our entire stock of DRY GOODS at cost, for cash or country produce, taken in payment at its cash value. The stock is worthy the attention of those wishing to buy.

May 13.—71tf COOK & TAYLOR.

MINERAL WATER.

S. J. HINSDALE is prepared to furnish customers with SODA or MINERAL WATER, with a variety of Syrups, all of which are unsurpassed.

April 21.

LAST NOTICE.

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner, unless they pay up before or during the next of Cumberland County Court, suit in equity will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Admr.

Nov. 22, 1850.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in a neat manner. L. H. WHITAKER.

August 24, 1850.

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received a seasonable assortment of GOODS, consisting of Prints, Ginghams; Jaconet, Swiss and Tarlitan Muslins; Printed Linen Lawns; Lace Capes; Mode col'd Lisle; Silk emb. and sup'r Kid Gloves; Hosiery; ditto for Misses and Boys; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Taylor's Spool Cotton; and fancy Cassimeres; Clothes; col'd and Linen Drillings; fine French double width and rib'd Drab d'Ete; Sheetings and Shirtings; Umbrellas and Parasols; Boots and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; with a great variety, which we offer at the lowest prices.

—ALSO—

26 boxes Tobacco, very low per lb.
10 bbls. prime Pork.
30 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee.
5 hhds. Sugar.
10 bbls. Refined and Granulated Sugar.
Loaf and Crushed
Bar and Fancy Soaps.
Superior Northern Flour, &c.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 7, 1851.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

WE have received our new Stock of SUMMER CLOTHING—Coats, Pants, and Vests.

—ALSO—

25 bags RIO COFFEE.
10 boxes Fancy Candies,
2 hhds. Cuba Sugar,
Nails, Hollow-Ware, Porcelain Kettles and Varnish Brushes, &c.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 1, 1851.

LAW NOTICE.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH has taken an office on Anderson street, nearly opposite Fayetteville Hotel. He will attend to the collection of claims and law business generally, and especially to the taking of accounts of executors, administrators, guardians and others, either in suit or otherwise.

Jan'y 17, 1851.

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of Furniture, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which together with his own manufactory makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. [illegible]

Sept. 30, 1848.

[illegible] CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED *Pain-Destroyer* AND HEALING EXTRACT

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Sore Throat, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Toothache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Sprains, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Stomach, and all internal and external Pains and Aches of mankind.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. [illegible] Avenue, New